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OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD GAMES TO END TONIGHT WITH AWARDS

Americans Easily Finish in First Place and Are Being Showered With Congratulations for Fine Showing

KOLEHMAINEN WINS

Sweden Takes Two Other Places in 8000-Meter Cross-Country Run—Americans Win Team Race

(By the United Press)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—With Americans in first place the Olympic games will officially end tonight, when the prizes won will be distributed in the stadium in the presence of King and members of the royal family. The games have been successful from everything but the financial standpoint, and there is nothing but congratulations for the management.

First honors go to the Americans, although the total points will not be complete until tonight. But the American margin, especially so far as the real athletic events, the track and field contests, are concerned, is so great that every one connected with the team is being showered with congratulations. America scored in only one of the big running events today, the 1000-meter team race where the American runners made a show of their field. The visitors from over-seas failed to show at all in the 8000-meter cross-country race, where they had hoped to place a man. As was expected, H. Kolehmainen, the great Finnish distance runner who, it is rumored, plans to turn professional and come to the United States this fall, was first. Anderson of Sweden was second and Eke of Sweden third. Hellawell proved the best American in the race, but all he could do was to finish twelfth. In the 800-meter swimming event America finished second to Australia, with England third, and in the high-diving event Sweden was first and third with Germany second.

The first event today was the women's team swimming contest at 400 meters in which the United States was unrepresented. England was first, Germany second and Australia third, time 5m. 52s.

The American runners scored another great victory today in the 1000-meter team race when they won the final rather easily from the French runners, with the British in third place. There was little semblance of a contest after the first lap. M. W. Sheppard, who started off for the Americans, took the lead and sprinted well out in front. Lindberg, J. T. Meredith and C. S. Reidpath, his teammates, increased the distance as they went along and simply ran the crack Englishmen off their feet, so that the French team was able to nose them out of second position.

This morning the committee announced the totals of the contestants, even those of every nature included, as follows: United States, 120; Great Britain, including all of her colonies, 94; Sweden, 79; Germany, 31; Finland, 28; France, 21; Denmark, 13; Norway, 14; Italy, 13; Hungary, 8; Belgium, 7; Greece, 4; Russia, 3; Australia, 3; Holland, 2.

In the track and field events, the ones that are considered the real test in the athletic world, the standing of the leaders was: United States, 79; Finland, 24; Great Britain and all colonies, 23; Sweden, 9; Germany, 4; Greece, 4; France, 2; Norway, 2; Hungary and Italy, 1.

The big marathon run yesterday was a great triumph for South Africa, two of her runners finishing first and second with an American in third place. K. K. McArthur was the athlete to carry off first prize and he won by nearly a quarter of a mile in the good time, considering the conditions, of 2h. 38m. C. W. Githshaw finished second with Gaston Strobino of South Paterson, N. J. in third place.

The course from the stadium to Solentuna is about 12½ miles out from the stadium. The men were sent away

WHERE IT IS DESIRED TO BUILD SCHOOL



Site of proposed High School of Commerce in the Fenway, looking from Agassiz road toward Charlesgate

GOV. FOSS CANDIDATE NOW FOR THIRD TERM

A definite statement that he will be again candidate for Governor was made by Governor Foss this morning to Thomas F. Walsh of Clinton, a member of his military staff, and brother of David I. Walsh who was Governor Foss' running mate last year and a proposed candidate for Governor this year.

It is understood that David I. Walsh called upon Governor Foss last Thursday and notified him then that he must decide within three days whether he would again be a candidate. Thomas F. Walsh called on the Governor this morning to get his answer, and the Governor, it is understood, told Mr. Walsh today that he will be a candidate for the nomination this fall, providing David I. Walsh will

be again a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Major Walsh said his brother will again be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and will loyally support Governor Foss for a third term.

MR. PELLETIER WON'T WITHDRAW

When told about the report that Governor Foss had announced his candidacy, District Attorney Pelletier this noon said, "That will make no difference. I am in the fight to stay. My campaign has been under way for weeks. I relied on Governor Foss' declaration that he would not run again. Under no circumstances will I withdraw now."

HOUSE REPORTS IN THE ARCHBALD CASE TO SENATE

WASHINGTON.—The House "prosecutor" in the impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the commerce court, formally reported to the Senate shortly after noon today the action of the House in adopting the charges against the jurist.

The notification is the first step in the formal "trial" of the judge before the Senate.

Neither Judge Archbald nor his counsel A. S. Worthington, appeared in the Senate today. Judge Archbald will not appear personally until a formal summons is issued by the Senate committee asking him to answer the impeachment charges. He will then submit a written "answer" to every article of impeachment.

"We understand that it has been agreed that the trial shall go over until November," said Attorney Worthington today.

At 2:00, Alex Ahlgren, who has run considerably in America, but who was representing Sweden, led the field out of the stadium. He was soon overhauled by Tatu Kolehmainen of Finland, the popular favorite. The Finn was closely followed by Speroni, an Italian, and McArthur. They passed Stockund, three miles out, in that order.

About nine miles from the start, McArthur moved up on Kolehmainen, with Githshaw and Lord, an Englishman, in fourth and fifth positions.

Before reaching Solentuna, Githshaw took the lead and the time for the 12½ miles was 1h. 39m. 40s., or eight seconds faster than the best American record for the distance. Kolehmainen was right on top of Githshaw and the order of the others was McArthur, Speroni, Jacobson, Lord, Piggott, Tewania, Strobino and Smith.

The first dozen men were only a few seconds apart. All the way home the same order was maintained to Stockund, three miles from the stadium. Soon after reaching this point, McArthur

(Continued on page three, column four)

HEARING BEGINS ON PLEA AGAINST HIGH SCHOOL IN FENWAY

Seeking to restrain the city of Boston from erecting the proposed high school in the Back Bay Fens at a place opposite her house, Mrs. Alice R. Thayer entered a plea today for a preliminary injunction in the United States district court before Judge Colt.

Mrs. Thayer was represented by former Mayor Nathan Matthews and Philip Nichols, and the city of Boston by George A. Flynn.

The plaintiffs maintained that the Fens land, consisting of 104 acres, was secured by the city and practically paid for by assessment of betterments on the surrounding property; that about 70 per cent of the total cost of acquiring the Fens was paid by the assessment of betterment on the surrounding land owners, and that the Legislature has no right to authorize the erection of a building in the tract which was for ever to be kept open unless they provided for some compensation to the land owners whose predecessors have already paid for the laying out of that land.

The case comes before the court on the bill of complaint filed on April 3, 1912.

BAY STATE NAVAL OFFICERS CALL ON PORTLAND MAYOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Exchanges of official visits between the officers of the U. S. S. Chicago with the Massachusetts naval brigade aboard and Mayor Oakley C. Curtis and members of the city government are being made today. Capt. Daniel M. Goodrich, chief of the brigade, made his call on Mayor Curtis at city hall this afternoon, accompanied by his staff and taking with him Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson and Dudley M. Holman, secretary to Governor Foss. This afternoon Mayor Curtis will return the formal call of Captain Goodrich and his staff.

Tomorrow the annual games of the brigade will be run off, after which the Chicago will weigh anchor and steam back to Massachusetts bay, completing the annual tour in Boston harbor on Wednesday.

Governor Foss, who was a guest on the Chicago for two days, has returned to Boston. Previous to his departure he presented the efficiency trophy of the brigade to Company F of Fall River.

OHIO SCHOOL HEAD HERE TO TALK OVER OFFER

F. B. Dyer of Cincinnati Sought as Successor to Stratton D. Brooks Meets Committee Today—Examination of Candidates to Be Closed—Final Action Later

F. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools of Cincinnati, is in town and is to meet the Boston school committee this afternoon with regard to the local superintendency. No decision will be made by the local school committee at this meeting, but it will finish the examination of candidates the committee is now considering, and the election of a successor to Stratton D. Brooks is expected to take place within the next two weeks.

George E. Brock, school committee-man, leaves the city tomorrow for a few days and it is probable that no action will be taken by the city committee until his return.

Mr. Dyer has been instrumental in obtaining advanced legislation along educational lines for the state of Ohio. He has been a leader in many of the educational movements and among other things helped to bring about the law passed by the state of Ohio which obliges employers to send certain of their employees to part-time schools.

Mr. Dyer is a native of Ohio and a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was superintendent of schools in several Ohio towns and went to Cincinnati as assistant superintendent in 1902. The following year he became dean of the Ohio state normal school at Miami University, Oxford, O., but that same year was made superintendent of the Cincinnati schools which position he has held ever since. Mr. Dyer is highly thought of by educators throughout the country as a safe and wise leader as well as an advanced worker. Under his regime Cincinnati has inaugurated movements that have attracted wide attention by reason of their excellence.

Prof. Ernest Carroll Moore is another man who is very highly thought of for the superintendency by the school committee. Professor Moore is an Ohio man. He is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University and has studied at other institutions. He was an instructor at the University of California from 1897 to 1906 and was superintendent of schools at Los Angeles from 1906 to 1910.

Among other men who are spoken of as under consideration are Russell J. Condon, superintendent of schools of Providence, R. I. Mr. Condon was at one time in charge of the schools of Everett, Mass., and then at Helena, Mont., where he was also on the state board of education, of which he was regarded as the most important member. Mr. Condon is known as progressive without being aggressive, and is generally liked by the teaching force.

W. A. Wirt, superintendent of schools at Gary, Ind., has had an opportunity such as has been given to no other man in this country, at least. Five years ago there was no Gary, Ind. It began when a steel plant was located on the spot and which built the town. Gary is a city that never had an unpaved street and when it had a school it had a fine one.

ANCIENTS REVIEWED BY KING GEORGE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

(By the United Press)

LONDON.—King George reviewed the visiting Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and its sister corps, the Honourable Artillery Company of London today.

Huge crowds watched the artilleryists march to Buckingham palace grounds where the review itself could be seen only by members of the royal household. When the King stepped from a palace window on to the terrace he wore the scarlet tunic and great black bearskin headgear of the London corps.

After acknowledging the royal salute, in which the Americans participated, King George passed down the line, showing the keenest interest and personally complimenting the commanders on their appearance.

Then followed the march past and after the parade had been reformed in front of the saluting base his majesty spoke briefly, recalling the London company's brilliant record and expressing his pleasure at the opportunity to review its American branch.

Finally the British and American officers were presented to King George and to Queen Mary, who with a brilliant staff of attendants accompanied his majesty.

HYDRANGEAS ARE IN BLOSSOM AROUND PUBLIC GARDEN POND



TUBS OF BLOOMS SET AROUND WATER'S EDGE IN BOSTON BREATHING PLACE

One of the special attractions of Boston's public garden is the dozens of hydrangeas which are in full bloom there. There are two varieties, commonly known as the pink and the blue, and they are located at artistically arranged positions around the pond, although not directly up to the water's edge. The bushes are not of the hardy species; they were planted about six weeks ago, and will be taken up this fall. William J. Dowling, in charge of the city's greenhouses on East Cottage street, Dorchester, where the hydrangeas now in the public garden were raised, says the flowers have done unusually well this season.

TEXTILE STRIKE IN NEW BEDFORD BEGUN WHEN 6000 MEN QUIT

Skilled Operators in More Mills to Number of 7500 Expected to Walk Out When Wednesday Comes

I. W. W. ALL QUIT

Method Thus Far Peaceful and No Pickets Have Been Placed—Authorities Are Ready to Preserve Order

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Six thousand loom fixers and weavers struck here today. By Wednesday 7500 more of the skilled operatives in the 12 local textile mills affected will be out. Every operative who is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World also struck today, to the number of 1200.

The manufacturers Saturday refused demands that the "graduated fine" system be abolished. There were no disorders today the strikers not even establishing picket lines. Special deputies have been sworn in and the state constabulary is in readiness.

All unions have not yet joined the strike, as they are awaiting official sanction from their national organizations before quitting work.

The carders, ring spinners, warp twisters and mule spinners have asked their national organizations to be allowed to strike.

The mills affected and the number of operatives employed at each are the Achesnet 1250, Booth 750, Bristol 650, Dartmouth 2000, Gosnold 1200, Grinnell 1100, Hathaway 1200, Pierce Manufacturing Company 900, Pierce Bros. Ltd. 400, Potomac 1200, Wamsutta 2200, Page 650. These 12 mills have a weekly payroll of \$100,000. The seven mills not affected have a payroll of \$80,000 weekly.

Machinery was started at the usual time this morning and many of the weavers and loomfixers, whose work is dependent upon the operation of the looms, were on hand when the gates opened. When they found that the notices announcing establishment of the grading system had not been removed they promptly left their looms. As weavers and loomfixers emerged from the mills they were vigorously cheered by the crowds outside.

With single exception of the Weavers Union, an independent organization, all craft organizations represented in the mills are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These craft organizations include spinners, carders, loomfixers and others.

The textile industry in New Bedford is conducted by 30 corporations, operating 2,935,204 spindles and 52,880 looms in 67 mills, employing 31,000 operatives. Some mills manufacture yarns only, while others are not affected by the strike because notices announcing establishment of the grading system either have been removed or else were never posted.

Thirteen corporations against which the strike has been declared operate 1,211,000 spindles and 35,707 looms in 31 mills, employing nearly 13,000 operatives. The grading system, against which the weavers protest, establishes different prices for first and second grade work and replaces the fining system, under which the weaver was fined for every imperfection in the cloth woven on his looms.

Bernard F. Supple, secretary of the board of conciliation and arbitration, went to New Bedford this morning to assist in the investigation into the causes of the textile strike.

Charles G. Wood, the New Bedford member of the board, who was investigating the situation on Saturday, will work with Mr. Supple. A special investigator whose name is not to be made public until he has completed his work there will also help.

EXPRESS COMPANIES HELD TO BE "ON PROBATION" WILL CONTEST 15 PER CENT REDUCTION IN RATES

Interstate Board Orders an Average Cut of 15 Per Cent in Rates and Other Changes Are Decreed

SYSTEM IS SIMPLE

WASHINGTON.—Facing the interstate commerce commission's ultimatum that they must prove that their service is necessary to the public, express companies today began preparations here to fight the reductions in their rates and the changes in their methods of doing business ordered by the commission.

After three years' investigation, Commissioner Lane's decision made public today declared:

"The test of the express companies as a public utility is at hand. Certainly

it is not denied that the express company has to no slight degree lost the confidence of the people it serves and is regarded now as upon probation."

The commission ordered an average reduction in rates of 15 per cent and the installation of a 30-mile block system of charges, covering the whole country. The maximum charge per pound was fixed at 12 cents, the tariffs increasing in proportion to the weight and distance. An entirely new system of marking, checking up, routing and waybilling was formulated.

The opinion was expressed here today by men familiar with the express problem that it might take a year to reach a satisfactory solution of the problem of readjustment.

The declaration in Commissioner Lane's report that this vast business is in the hands of a group of "three financial interests," and that the express business may be said to be almost a family af-

fair, served to revive interest in Congress in the plan to establish government ownership of express companies by condemning them and consigning their operation to the postoffice department.

Congressmen said that the statement of Commissioner Lane that the capitalization of the companies was in many cases mythical and that their physical valuation was most uncertain would make excellent material in a campaign for federal ownership. Commissioner Lane's open declaration that the companies must "make good" was regarded as presenting the alternative of possible government control.

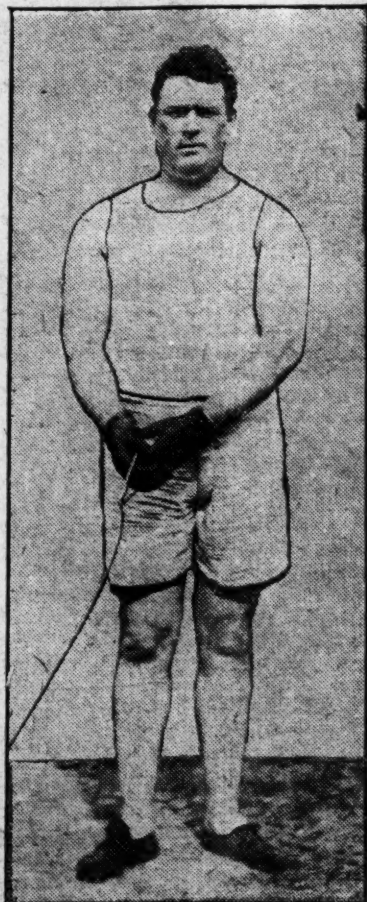
The greatest reduction of rates proposed is on small packages—that is on parcels which weigh less than 12 pounds. Rates on packages of more than 12 pounds were found to be more reasonable than those on smaller parcels. Briefly stated, the new rates may be said to

be based upon a maximum charge of 12 cents for a one-pound package. This charge increases in ratio to the increase of weight and distance, at rates varying from 3-10 of a cent a pound to about 12 cents a pound. Twelve cents a pound, according to the conclusions of the commission, is approximately the highest rate per pound for the greatest distance possible for a parcel to be carried wholly within the United States, exclusive of Alaska.

Packages weighing two pounds, for instance, may be shipped 1000 miles—New York city to Chicago—for 24 cents, and 2000 miles—New York city to Denver—for 31 cents; the present rates being respectively for each 35 cents. A three-pound package will cost 27 cents for 1000 miles and 37 cents for 2000 miles, the existing rates being respectively each 45 cents. A 10-pound package may be transported 1000 miles for 42 cents, and

(Continued on page five, column five)

TODAY'S MONITOR AND EVERY ONE OF ITS ISSUES ARE WORTHY OF A PLACE IN ANY HOME. PERHAPS YOU KNOW WHERE THIS ISSUE WOULD BE ESPECIALLY HELPFUL OR INTERESTING. WHY NOT START IT ALONG?



M. J. McGRATH

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THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

SENATE WILL AGREE WITH HOUSE ON SHIPS IN THE PANAMA CANAL

This the Belief at Washington Although Legal Members Admit Free American Vessels Violate Treaty

LOOK FOR HAGUE NO

WASHINGTON—The most important matter before Congress, for a number of days at least, is the protest of Great Britain against the enactment of legislation opening the Panama canal to American ships toll-free.

The attitude of Congress on that question will be determined before the adjournment of the present session, and the opinion meanwhile is general that the Senate will agree with the House that American ships ought not to pay tolls. The eminent lawyers of the Senate admit that such legislation would amount to a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and they expect it to be followed by an appeal by Great Britain to The Hague tribunal.

Several of the other European powers are understood to sympathize with the attitude of Great Britain and it would not surprise leading men in both Houses of Congress if The Hague should decide against the United States; in fact, a considerable number of them frankly admit that they expect such a decision. The most interesting matter before Congress last week was the testimony before a Senate committee of Thomas F. Taggart and George B. Cortelyou, in years past chairmen of the Democratic and the Republican national committees, respectively, regarding campaign contributions. This testimony shows something of the difficulties in the committee's way. The cash books used by both parties in the campaigns of 1900 and 1904 have been destroyed, and all that could be learned was the little that the two former chairmen could recall from unassisted memory. Mr. Taggart said, however, that both Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont were liberal contributors to the Parker campaign fund in 1904, which has called to mind the fact that Judge Parker, while aid of this kind was coming to him, was vigorously denouncing the Republican national committee for its alleged acceptance of funds raised from similar sources.

Washington has about decided, after hearing the Taggart and the Cortelyou testimony, that both committees in 1904 raised as much money as they could and wherever they could, and that neither had a monopoly of contributions from men who take the Wall Street view of politics. Mr. Cortelyou occasioned some surprise when he said that the Republican campaign of 1904 was conducted for about \$1,900,000, and the second McKinley campaign, of 1900, for about \$3,800,000. It had been popularly supposed that the cost was much greater. Some estimates had placed the contributions to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904 at \$11,000,000, while it had been supposed that it had cost nearly as much to elect President McKinley. It was the general belief that these campaigns, and perhaps that of 1908, had cost many millions each, and that Wall Street had contributed liberally to them, that caused the Senate to direct the investigation that the committee is now making.

As things have been shaping themselves during the last few days, the impeachment trial of Judge Archibald of the commerce court will not be taken up by the Senate before October or November. Certainly it will not begin until the defendant has had time to prepare himself. Several of the managers of the House have said that they hoped the Senate, when the case comes up there today, would ask the House for permission to hold a separate session next fall, following the presidential election, rather than drag it along now. The Senate has not decided when it will proceed, but Senator Clark of Wyoming, chairman of the judiciary committee, and Senator Simmons of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on that committee, both have said that Judge Archibald's wishes would be consulted, and no trial begun until he is ready.

It is said that if the case should be taken up in November it could be finished before the holidays, or before the annual appropriation bills have begun to come over from the House.

The last impeachment trial was that of Judge Swaine of Florida, about 10 years ago. It ran along for a number of weeks and resulted in an acquittal. The Archibald impeachment grows out of charges that, while a federal judge, he was connected with a negotiation for valuable culm bank properties in Pennsylvania and with other alleged questionable financial transactions and used his official position for the enrichment

of himself and certain of his friends.

The end of the Lorimer case, with his expulsion from the Senate, has brought a welcome conclusion to a subject which had been before the Senate for several years. Not only had that body and presumably the country generally, become surfeited with the arguments, but the case had long served to impede the transaction of other business. Regardless of whether Mr. Lorimer was innocent or guilty as charged, everybody in Congress is glad to have the case over and out of the way. This is the second senatorial trial that has been on in the past few years, the other being that of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, who, it will be remembered, came out with a vindication.

The charge against him was similar to that against Mr. Lorimer, namely, that he had secured his election through corrupt use of money. Mr. Lorimer surprised many people when he did not resign, after finding out that a Senate majority was against him. It seems, however, that he concluded to stand his ground for the sake of the eloquent speeches in his defense made by some of the leading men of the Senate. These speeches, he is understood to figure, will break the force of his fall and send him back to Illinois with a good deal of political reputation left, and free to insist upon the charge that his misfortune was the result of prejudice, induced for the most part by newspaper influence. But whatever may happen in this respect, Mr. Lorimer has definitely done with the Senate and the Senate with him.

The militia pay bill, reported favorably to the House on Thursday by the military committee, is a compromise between the war department, the national guard and the House military committee. As originally introduced, the bill did not apply to the war department. There have been many conferences during the last few months between war officials and state adjutants-general and as the result of them the militia pay bill was rerafted several times, until it reached the form in which it has now been reported favorably to the House. Under its terms about \$8,000,000 a year will be distributed by the federal government to about 10,000 commissioned officers and about 112,000 enlisted men in the national guard. Enlisted men will receive about \$45 a year and captains about \$300 a year. The secretary of war is to fix enlistment standards. The maximum pay of enlisted men of the national guard is to be 25 per cent of the pay of privates in the regular army and these enlisted men are required to attend at least 20 drills a year.

It became known during the last week that the House in all probability would be driven from its position on the army bill. That bill has been vetoed and passed again by the House in the original form. It is now before the Senate, which is expected to pass it this week. It is known that the President will veto the bill again if it should contain the legislation which he regards as objectionable. It will be a remarkable retreat if the House gives way, but it has got into a difficult position, which gives the President slightly the advantage. The President of course cannot afford to see army appropriations blocked completely, but neither can the House. Moreover, the President has convinced himself that if the House should try to prevent money being allowed the army because of the legislation it wants attached to a general supply bill, the sympathies of the country will be with the army and against the House. House leaders are apparently aware of this and therefore understand that they can carry on their fight over the army bill only to a limited extent.

President Taft has signed the joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Captain Rostron of the Carpathia for heroic work in rescuing the survivors of the Titanic and setting apart a thousand dollars with which to pay for a gold medal for him. The thanks of Congress entitle all persons receiving them to the rights of the floor of both houses, and they are not extended indiscriminately. Admiral Dewey was thanked and given a sword after the battle of Manila Bay. In June, 1902, John Hay was thanked for his McKinley memorial address. In 1906 General Horace Porter was thanked for his discovery of the body of John Paul Jones. In 1901 Commander Peary was thanked and made an admiral on the retired list for his discovery of the North Pole. These are the only instances in recent years until the Rostron incident.

It became known during the past week that there will be at least three reports from the committee which has been investigating the Steel Corporation. These reports will cover a wide range of comment and conclusion, and will precipitate a lively debate when they reach the House. It is hoped to have all the re-

ports before the House before adjournment.

The House on Thursday passed the Clayton bill providing jury trials in contempt cases where the offense is not committed in the presence of the court. The Republican members of the judiciary committee opposed the bill on the ground that it was an invasion of the rights of the federal courts, and might "greatly impair and, in some instances, destroy the powers of the courts to enforce their orders and decrees and maintain the peace of society." The Clayton bill is regarded as a companion piece to the anti-injunction bill which recently passed the House. Both are demanded by organized labor.

President Taft said recently that he would veto the metal bill if given the opportunity. It is said to be his opinion that the bill will not be brought out of conference.

It is the belief of the House and the Senate leaders that the session will adjourn by the latter part of July or early in August. The majority of the appropriation bills, it is figured, should be out of the way this week, leaving the Panama canal question as about the only important thing still pending. The adjournment will come this month almost certainly, unless Congress should decide to go on with the Archibald impeachment trial, at this time instead of waiting until November. The approximate date of adjournment should be known some time this week.

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new Massachusetts business corporations:

The Grant Paint Company, Boston, \$3000; John A. Grant, A. M. Davis, Ella G. Flinders.
Eureka Syrup Company, Boston, \$35,000; Henry W. Peters, Henry A. Peters, Fred R. Whitaker.
Globe Paper Company, of New York, Boston and New York, \$1000; Joseph Goodman, Robert S. Hartstone.
Boston Docks and Warehouse Company, \$100,000; John Moir, Reuben K. Hagerty, William G. Burns.
Acme Heel Company, Brockton, \$40,000; Linus H. Shaw, Frank E. Shaw, Howard L. Spencer, Norman B. Shaw, Francis E. Shaw.

Hygienic Container Company, Boston, \$5000; Alphonso A. Wyman, Oliver A. Wyman, Arthur A. Shafter.
East Boston Young Men's Loan Association, \$10,000; David Goodman, Max F. Abraham, Colins, Samuel Croil, Samuel Trager, Ruben Fisher.

Puget Sound Traction Light & Power Company, Boston and Seattle, \$40,000,000; Alvah K. Todd, Chester M. Clark, John C. Rice.
Pine Croft Orchard Company, Boston and Spokane, Wash., \$25,000; Frank L. Simpson, Earle Brown Owen A. Cunningham.

The Realty Company of Massachusetts, Boston, \$983,000; Augustus P. Loring, Eliot C. Clarke, Walter Hunnewell, Jr., George D. Haskell, John Noble, Plymouth Garage & Machine Shop Company, \$10,000; Adoniram J. Smith, Ruth E. Kingan.
Five Acre Farm, Inc., Wellesley, \$5000; George A. Sweetser, Samuel Arafie, R. M. Smith.

Nathan Sawyer & Son, Inc., Boston, printing, \$25,000; Henry N. Sawyer, Henry X. Sawyer, Jr., Cutler G. Crowell.
Du-Flex Sole Company, Brockton, \$100,000; Archibald Anderson, Everett T. Packard, Charles B. Packard.

R. Smart Shoe Company, Lynn, \$10,000; Walter H. Southwick, John C. Varum, Carolyn A. Lewis.
The James J. Fitzgerald Contracting Company, Winchester, \$5000; James J. Fitzgerald, Fred Joy, Thomas M. Mawn, Gutterman, Strauss Company, Boston, leather findings, \$25,000; Abraham M. Gutterman, Albert Gutterman, Aaron L. Strauss.

Bosworth Manufacturing Company, Boston, \$100,000; William E. Butler, Ralph Albertson, Livy S. Richard, George A. McLean, N. Sumner Myrick.
J. C. Metcalf Machinery Company, Boston, \$20,000; John C. Metcalf, John A. Metcalf, Frank A. Tyler.
Motor Sales and Service Company, Salem, \$25,000; George B. Nason, Ellsworth S. Adams, George E. Kinsman.

The Burnham Shoe Company, Lynn, \$30,000; Percy F. Sherman, Harry E. Robinson, John J. McGrath, John J. McGrath, Jr., Harry A. Jackson.

DOORWAY OF NATHAN HALE SCHOOL



Entrance to the Nathan Hale elementary school on Cedar street, Roxbury, is made by two doorways set off mainly by a stone pediment. Otherwise the twin

entrances are of brick like the rest of the building. The doorways are enclosed by semicircular arches formed by the bricks laid radially. The glazed transoms top gridded doors with one large

panel at the bottom. The stone water table stops at the entrance on each side of the little court and a stone base continues all the way around the wall including the entrances.

DECREASE IN PUPILS IS ONLY APPARENT

WASHINGTON—Statements are made in the statistical report of the United States bureau of education for 1911 to the effect that the percentage of the total population enrolled in the schools in 1910 was less than in 1900.

It is pointed out that important changes in methods of gathering statistics account for a part of the loss, but other authorities note that compulsory education laws and other social agencies are bringing a greater and greater proportion of children to the schoolhouse door.

The introductory statement to the education bureau's document says: "There was an apparent decrease in the percentage of the total population enrolled in the schools as a whole from 22.54 in 1890 to 21.54 in 1910. The loss may be given in numbers as 919,723. In other words, the grand total of school enrollment in 1910 would have been 20,731,645 if the percentage of 1890 had been maintained, in place of the 19,811,922 grand total."

"All this loss and more is suffered by the elementary schools, for the higher institutions made substantial gains, and the secondary schools show marked increase in enrollment as compared with the total population."

"There is no reason for the belief that

the schools have lost ground in reality. This comparison is with total population, not school population, and it is probable that there are relatively fewer children now than formerly."

"If there are not so many children proportionately, there will naturally be proportionately fewer pupils. Furthermore, it is well known that the constant improvement in statistical methods has resulted in the elimination to an increasing extent of duplicate enrollments. The decrease that results is apparent only and causes no concern."

In further support of this contention, figures are cited which show that had the apparent relative decrease of 919,723 in enrollment been real, the loss would have been more than made up in the increased efficiency of the common schools, for the per cent of average daily attendance increased from 68.61 in 1890 to 71.30 in 1910; the average length of school term increased from 134.7 days to 157.5 days between the same dates.

At the same time the average number of days' schooling received by each child of school age increased from 59.2 in 1890 to 80.5 in 1910, while the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled increased from 86.3 in 1890 to 113.0 in 1910.

ARMY REORGANIZATION DECLARED NECESSARY

WASHINGTON—Plans for a complete reorganization of this country's military establishment have been completed by the general staff of the United States army after working for several years.

The plan is declared to be the most important and comprehensive piece of constructive work ever performed in this country. It is regarded as marking the first systematic military policy drawn for the land forces of the United States. The prime object is the organization of the army on a footing of constant readiness for war with a permanent expeditionary force always ready for instant service. In order to insure this result, it is recommended that the forces liable for duty anywhere be increased about seven times.

The regular army is divided into two parts, the foreign and the domestic. The domestic service is to be kept permanently in continental United States, while the foreign service is to be sent to American territory elsewhere.

Federalization of the national guard within constitutional limits is asked and the creation of the two new types of American soldier, namely, the federal reservist and the federal volunteer.

The staff recommends that the regular army be relieved of police duties in Alaska, and that peace be preserved in that district by a federal constabulary. The staff points out that the land forces of the United States are now in no condition to face the armies of a first class power.

The present land forces of the United States comprise in the regular army about 66,000 men out of a total of about 95,000 authorized and in the national guard about 125,000 men.

"It is only necessary to provide," says the general staff report, "that a man's service shall consist of two periods, one period with the colors and the other a period of war obligation for a limited time after leaving the service."

The enlistment contract proposed is for six years, divided half and half.

STOCK FEES HELP STATE

MADISON, Wis.—In the first year of the operation of the stock and bond law of Wisconsin, which ended recently, the state has received fees of \$46,277 from public service corporations, accruing from an assessment of \$1 for each \$1000 of the face value of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued by such companies.

NEWS BRIEFS

JUDGE GRINNAN TO RESIGN
RICHMOND, Va.—Giving as his reason that he intends to resume the practice of law, Judge Daniel Grinnan of the chancery court has announced that he will tender his resignation to Governor Mann on Oct. 1. Only two years of his eight-year term has expired.

MONTREAL FIRM GETS CONTRACT
MONTREAL, Que.—The position of consulting engineer for the new technical school was awarded to the Canadian Domestic Engineering Company of Montreal. There were 12 applications, but the Montreal firm, which formerly operated in Boston, was highly recommended owing to the efficient work they had done in the schools of Montreal.

RICHMOND BANK BUYS HOME
RICHMOND, Va.—Central National Bank, organized less than nine months ago, taking over the established business of the Bank of Commerce, has purchased the Hofheimer building at Third and Broad streets. The bank will shortly issue \$1,000,000 additional stock, to meet the increasing demand of its business.

KANSAS RAISES GOOD WHEAT
CLAY CENTER, Kan.—The first wheat of this year's threshing has just been brought into the Clay Center mills. It tested 64 pounds, yielded more than 20 bushels to the acre and is of fine color and quality. It has been years since any 64-pound wheat was sold here. Eighty-eight cents was paid for the new wheat.

EL DORADO COUNTY VALUES GROW
PLACERVILLE, Cal.—The approximate total assessed valuation of El Dorado county this year will be \$7,000,000. County Assessor Rieber has just completed a tabulation of the figures and is making up the assessment roll for 1912. There is a gain of \$287,175 in the roll for the year.

GMC TRUCKS

GASOLINE ELECTRIC
Adams Express Company recently placed a large order for G M C trucks—both gasoline and electric. This is the first time in the history of motor trucks that one company has been in a position to supply both gasoline and electric power. Each has its field. We can tell you exactly what you need.

General Motors Truck Co.
753 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Telephone Back Bay 5750

CONGRESS EXPECTED TO ADJOURN SOONER THAN WAS PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Adjournment of Congress sooner than had been expected is now looked for because of the close of the Lorimer case and the disposition of the Senate to postpone until autumn the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archibald of the commerce court.

The Panama canal bill, despite Great Britain's request for delay, has been made the unfinished business of the Senate. It must go to conference with the House, however, and the British government eventually will have an opportunity to state fully its objections to the provisions of the bill before the measure is finally acted upon.

The British contention that the provision which practically gives free tolls to certain American ships is in contravention of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not without support in both houses of Congress.

The Democratic tariff bills and the supply bills are not expected to take much of the Senate's time.

The Beall bill, to prohibit dealings in cotton futures, and the bill to create a department of labor, with a secretary in the Cabinet, will come up in the House this week, and both are said to be assured of passage.

"The Lever bill, much the same as the Beall bill, but drawn against trading in futures in wheat and other grains, may come up. Western representatives have prepared a sharp opposition to it. They say it would destroy the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges which they claim are necessary as clearing houses by which crops are moved."

The Stanley committee, which investigated the steel industry is to meet today to discuss the report drawn by Chairman Stanley. At least two and probably three reports from the committee are expected.

DETROIT BREAKS BUILDING RECORD

DETROIT, Mich.—Another new record in building operations in Detroit is established by the six months ending June 30. During this period the building permits issued by the department of buildings, represented an aggregate estimated expenditure of \$13,612,810 for construction.

This shows a gain of \$3,594,600 or 35.88 per cent as compared with the first six months of 1911, the total for which was \$10,018,210 and is an increase of \$5,997,485 or 78.75 per cent over the similar period of 1910 for which the total was \$7,615,325.

Visit Stowell's Jewelry Store While in Boston

We extend to all Travelers and Tourists a Special Invitation to visit our Jewelry Store while in Boston whether they wish to purchase or not.

Stowell's is the oldest Jewelry Firm in New England, having been in business over 90 years. The store is light, cool and airy, and its superb displays of handsome jewelry make an interesting exhibit from which to select gifts to take home.

Our stock is exceptionally varied and includes the finest of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry, Watches, Gold Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, etc., and a very interesting line of Novelties and Art Goods.

Ask to see our line of Watch Bracelets (the latest novelty) also our Armenian, Coral and famous Abalone Pearl Jewelry.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston
Jewellers for 90 Years

PRIZE RECIPE

for raisin bread. Have you tried it? Mailed upon request. It is made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Franklin Mills Co., 151 State St., Boston.

BOOKS ON FARMING AND GARDENING W. B. Clarke Co 26 & 28 Tremont St

Leading Events in Athletic World :: Longwood Tennis Starts

LONGWOOD TENNIS STARTS TODAY WITH A FINE ENTRY LIST

E. P. Larned, Brother of the National Champion, Will Be Called Upon to Defend Trophy

EASTERN DOUBLES

Lawn tennis players entered upon the first of the three test tournaments today that eventually lead to the all-comers national championship at Newport, R. I. The meeting in which the ball was set moving this morning is the twenty-second annual singles of the Longwood Cricket Club.

The first match to start was that between F. H. Harris, the former Dartmouth College star, and A. E. Neergaard of Concord. Harris took things easily, but braced up when he needed a point to win a close game. The match by points follows:

Harris.....2 4 4 2 4 2 1 5-34-6
Neergaard.....4 2 2 2 4 4 4 3-31-4

Harris.....1 3 4 4 1 4 2 4-31-6
Neergaard.....0 4 3 1 0 4 2 4-22-4

There was a very good Monday gallery on hand when playing started. Most of the visitors watched the W. J. Clothier-W. C. Codman match.

F. C. Bages, New York, defeated H. B. Greenough, Boston, by default.
N. W. Cahot, Boston, defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston, 6-0, 6-1.

Second Round
J. G. Nelson, Concord, defeated E. H. Woods, Boston, 6-1, 6-3.

F. H. Harris, Dartmouth, defeated A. E. Neergaard, Concord, 6-4, 6-4.
Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Bray, Boston, 6-2, 6-1.

J. H. Martin, Boston, defeated W. E. Putnam, Jr., Boston, 6-2, 6-1.
J. D. E. Jones, Providence, defeated W. C. Grant, New York, by default.

C. L. Cutting, New York, defeated J. L. Burthe, New Orleans, 6-2, 6-1.
F. J. Sullivan, Concord, defeated R. Harte, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-1.

R. N. Williams, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated H. A. Mackinney, Providence, 6-2, 6-3.
Hugh Tallent, New York, defeated C. R. Currier, Boston, 6-0, 6-4.

P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated W. H. Abbott, Boston, 6-2, 6-1.
G. C. Conner, New York, defeated C. F. Johnson, Jr., Boston, 7-5, 6-1.

J. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated W. C. Codman, Boston, 6-4, 6-0.
J. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

H. N. Dana, Providence, defeated G. W. Pratt, Boston, 6-0, 6-2.
D. F. Niles, Boston, defeated G. S. Crockett, New York, 6-2, 6-1.

J. O. Ames, Providence, defeated A. Grina, New Orleans, 6-2, 6-1.
W. M. Hall, New York, defeated Gardner Reals, Boston, 6-3, 6-1.

H. J. Fitzpatrick, Boston, defeated R. Tunis, Boston, 6-2, 6-1.
Walter Roberts, defeated L. Curtis, 2d, Boston, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

The tournament also includes the eastern championship doubles—the fixture which last year developed Raymond D. Little and Gustave F. Touchard, a scratch pair patched together at the last moment, into the national champions by their victory against Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander in the challenge match at Newport.

It was believed up to the last moment that William A. Larned, the seven-times national champion, would try his skill in coming through a tournament by entering the Longwood singles. Last season the elder Larned defaulted the cup to his younger brother, Edwin P. Larned, who now stands as the defender. Few of the leading players expect the old national champion to undertake the task of playing through the all-comers' singles this year, as the new rules requires. While admitting his great skill, practically all agree that Larned would fall short of the task of carrying off the championship again against such odds. Consequently, his failure to enter for the Longwood cup is taken by the majority to stand for Larned's retirement.

The draw for the Longwood singles is well balanced. It includes such notable performers as M. E. McLaughlin, the spectacular Californian; Karl H. Behr, Beale C. Wright, William J. Clothier, Nathaniel W. Niles, Alrick H. Man, Jr., the young Yale star, and a fair proportion of the players of the topmost rating. With the possibility of the field developing a strong challenger, the opinion prevails that the famous cup is likely to change to a new holder. Edwin P. Larned has refrained from tournament competition so far this season, and under such circumstances his success is regarded as doubtful.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Lawrence	28	27	507
Brookline	28	27	507
Lynn	28	31	551
Lowell	28	32	522
Worcester	32	35	514
Haverhill	32	40	444
New Bedford	32	40	444
Fall River	25	43	385

RESULTS SATURDAY
Lawrence 1, New Bedford 0.
Lawrence 1, New Bedford 0.
Lowell 1, Worcester 1.
Haverhill 3, Worcester 3.
Lynn 7, Fall River 6.
Haverhill 5, Brookline 0.

GAMES TODAY
Brookline at Lynn.
Fall River at Haverhill.
New Bedford at Worcester.
Lowell at Lawrence.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	50	32	610
Cobb	44	34	525
Toronto	42	38	525
Jersey City	42	41	525
Newark	40	39	525
Providence	38	43	469
Buffalo	32	44	421
Montreal	32	49	390

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Rochester 10, Montreal 0.
Newark-Baltimore, postponed.
Providence-Jersey City, postponed.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Jersey City 5, Providence 4.
Toronto 10, Buffalo 9.
Buffalo 1, Toronto 1.
Newark 1, Baltimore 0.
Montreal 7, Rochester 6.

GAMES TODAY
Jersey City at Providence.
Newark at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

TEN LEADING BASEBATTERS

Player	Runs
Speaker, Boston	308
Cobb, Detroit	286
Jackson, Cleveland	286
Walter, N. Y.	344
Baker, Cleveland	243
Lajoie, Cleveland	238
McInnes, Philadelphia	234
Cree, New York	230
Gaillard, Washington	230
Simmons, N. Y.	229

TEN LEADING BASERUNNERS

Player	Runs
Speaker, Boston	42
Cobb, Detroit	38
Jackson, Cleveland	38
Walter, N. Y.	34
Baker, Cleveland	27
Lajoie, Cleveland	27
McInnes, Philadelphia	27
Cree, New York	27
Gaillard, Washington	27
Simmons, N. Y.	27

Defender Photo Supply Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

R. I. YACHT CLUB CRUISE TO BEGIN NEXT SATURDAY

Fourteen Entries to Date, but Not One Sailing Craft Among Them—Run to New London

PROVIDENCE—The annual cruise of the Rhode Island Yacht Club this season will have no sailing craft in the fleet. Fourteen power craft are at present assured and the start will be made Saturday under the direction of Commodore Walter Massie and Fleet Capt. Fred Thurber.

The first harbor will be Newport, July 21. The run will be to New London, thence through the week to Saratoga's head, Block rock in Long Island sound, New Rochelle, Port Jefferson, Greenport, back to Newport July 27.

The entry list up to today comprises: Commodore Walter W. Massie, Maurice; Commodore Joseph F. Williams, Taunton, Fulmar; Vice-Commodore Edward Rhodes, Roberta; Vice-Commodore T. J. Critchley, Edgewood; Rear Commodore William B. Streeter, Restless; Charles J. Davoll, Navigator; Richmond Fales, Topaz; William Schedley, Tuscor; William Fuller, Idlehour; M. Vogel, Watanna; Walter C. Gardner, Catharine; T. Parker Hall, Jr., Sylvia; A. L. Simms and Zenas W. Bliss, Edgewood, Lydia II. Dr. Benschooten, rear commodore of the club last year, will probably go in his new yacht, the Half Moon, and George E. Wittington may accompany the cruise on his craft, the Ralmir II.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Giants have lost five in the seven games played on their present western trip.

Moore held Cincinnati to three scattered hits and Philadelphia won in the ninth.

Brooklyn sprang a surprise Saturday by taking both games of a double-header from Pittsburgh.

The Cubs won from Boston in the thirteenth 6 to 5. Downs hit three times in three times up.

Leach is proving to be a valuable man for the Chicago Nationals. His batting has been very timely.

There are only two teams in the National League whose records are below last year. They are Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Cobb, Speaker and Jackson are certainly having a great race for batting honors in the American League. They are a long ways ahead of the next man.

Pitcher Marquard forgot his 19 victories and dropped two to St. Louis in an afternoon. Relieving Wiltse in the eighth he was hit for the winning run, and in the second game was relieved by Crandall in the seventh.

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McInnes, Philadelphia	27
Cree, New York	27
Gaillard, Washington	27
Simmons, N. Y.	27

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AMERICAN LEAGUE IS IN SECOND WEEK OF EASTERN INVASION

Playing of Boston, Washington and Philadelphia Will be of Chief Interest to the Fans

THE NEW YORK TEAM

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	50	25	691
Washington	50	32	610
Philadelphia	45	35	563
Chicago	43	35	551
Cleveland	42	41	500
Detroit	39	42	481
St. Louis	22	55	286
New York	21	53	284

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 2.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 4, Detroit 0.
Washington 4, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 2.
New York 5, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 4, New York 1.

GAMES TODAY
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Washington.

The second week of the second invasion of the eastern circuit by the western clubs in the American League for 1912 starts this afternoon and its conclusion will find but one series left to be played in each of the four cities before the eastern clubs start on their second invasion of the West.

Chief interest this week will be centered in the work of the Boston, Philadelphia and Washington teams. These three are having a great battle for first honors, the first named holding a fine margin at the present time, with Washington and Philadelphia trying hard to reduce it.

Of the three leaders, Washington should have the easiest time of it during the week, as after playing Chicago today and tomorrow, the Senators will have a series with St. Louis, which should be the easiest kind of work for the home team.

Boston and Philadelphia will have it about equally hard, with the Athletics getting the benefit of what little difference there may be. Detroit and Chicago will be the opposing teams in Boston and both of them are sure to make the home team show its best form in order to win a majority of the games.

The Athletics will be opposed by Cleveland and Detroit. Just now the Cleveland team appears to be going much better than previously during the season, and Detroit should prove to be an opponent worthy of Manager Mack's best forces. The loss of Captain Murphy is being seriously felt by the Athletics, but the team has not yet given up the idea of getting into first place.

New York will meet St. Louis and Cleveland during the week. Manager Wolvortson is still trying hard to bring that team around into better shape and now that he has the backing of President Johnson, it is expected that there will be an improvement shortly. In considering the work of the team up to the present, it must be remembered that at no time this season has the team had its outfield of Daniels, Cree and Wolter playing at once for more than a few days, a handicap that could not help keeping the team down in the standing.

H. W. HOLDEN WILL RETURN TO BATES

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates college track supporters are much pleased with the recent decision of H. W. Holden of Worcester, Mass., to return to college next fall. While at Bates for the two years 1909-10 and 1910-11, Holden proved himself one of the best track men who has ever represented the college. He is now with the American Olympic team at Stockholm. Holden is the holder of the Maine intercollegiate record in the 440-yard dash of 31 3/4 s., the Maine intercollegiate record in the 880-yard dash of 1m. 56 2/5 s., and of the New England intercollegiate record for the 880-yard dash of 1m. 57 3/4 s.

While at Bates Holden was under the coaching of Edward O'Connor, and when a year ago O'Connor accepted the position of track coach at Brown, Holden decided to go with him. He was unable to enter Brown, however, and during the past year has not been in college, although he has kept in training. Holden will probably be the best 880 or 440-yard man in the Maine colleges next year and Bates men expect that he will be able to win both events in the Maine intercollegiate, thus making up for the 10 points lost by the graduation of Capt. V. Blanchard, who is also at the Olympic games.

ANOTHER WIN FOR "ALFRED S."

NEW YORK.—The power yacht Alfred S. won another event yesterday when she finished first in the 50-mile event of the Hudson Motor Boat Club. Although the smallest craft in the event, the Alfred S. had nearly an hour and a quarter to spare at the finish.

WESTERN GOLF MEET ON DENVER, Col.—With a fine field competing, the western amateur golf tournament began today over the links of the Denver Country Club. The tournament will continue until Saturday.

Yale Freshman Runner Who Took Part in Marathon Run for the United States



J. J. GALLAGHER '15

OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD GAMES TO END TONIGHT WITH AWARDS

(Continued from page one)

thru put on speed and he had no difficulty in passing Githaw and Koltchik and began to draw away. When he entered the Stadium a good burst of cheering greeted his arrival.

Before he turned into the straight to finish before the royal box, a wreath of laurel was hung around his neck. He and Githaw were serenaded about the field by their compatriots. The order of the finish:

Rank	Name	Time
1	K. K. McArthur, South Africa	44 m. 4.5 s.
2	C. W. Githaw, South Africa	45 m. 32.3 s.
3	G. Strohline, United States	45 m. 42.3 s.
4	S. J. Githaw, United States	45 m. 47.9 s.
5	J. Duffy, Canada	45 m. 48.4 s.
6	S. Jacobson, Sweden	45 m. 49.2 s.
7	J. Githaw, United States	45 m. 49.2 s.
8	E. Erskine, United States	45 m. 41.5 s.
9	F. Pizgott, United States	45 m. 44.5 s.
10	M. J. McGrath, United States	45 m. 44.5 s.

Matthew J. McGrath of the New York A. C. easily won the hammer throw with a new Olympic record of 179 ft. 7 in. Duncan Gillies of Canada was second with 158 ft. 9 in. and C. C. Childs of New York A. C. third with 150 ft. 6 in.

The trial heats in the 1000-meter team race furnished some excellent racing with the team representing Great Britain winning the first heat in the fastest time of the day, 3m. 19s. France made the next best time of 3m. 22s., with the United States winning the second heat in 3m. 23 s. Hungary also qualified for the finals, getting a walk-over.

Four of the events in the decathlon were run off with Americans finishing in first place in each. The discus went to G. W. Philbrook, with Schaffer of Germany second, and J. G. Thorpe third. E. L. Mercer won the 400-meter dash with J. J. Donohue of the United States second. The 110-meter hurdles went to J. G. Thorpe with J. J. Donohue second.

In the military riding the German team finished with 60 points, Great Britain and Sweden were tied for second with 59.85 and the United States came next with 59.02.

Canada captured a championship in the swimming program when G. R. Hodgson won the final in the 400-meter swim in 5m. 24.2-5s. J. Q. Hatfield of England was second and H. Hardwick of Australia third. The summary:

Throwing the hammer, final—M. J. McGrath 150 ft. 7 in.; first: D. Gillies, Canada, 158 ft. 9 in.; second: C. C. Childs, N. Y. A. C. 150 ft. 6 in.; third.

Relay race, 300 meters, teams of four. First trial heat—Great Britain (Henry Scott, Nicol and Seedhouse), first; Canada (Howard, Gallon, Tait and Brock), second. Time 3m. 10s.

Second trial heat—United States (Edward J. Lindberg, Chicago A. A. C.; Melvin W. Shepherd, A. A. C.; James Meredith, Mercedburg Academy, and Charles D. Reidpath, Syracuse University), first; Germany (Hermann Burkowitz, Lehmann and Brown), second. Time 3m. 23.5-5s.

Third trial heat—France (LeBlanc, Shure, Fallot and Joulehard), first; Sweden (Zerling, Dahlin, Lundholm and Stenborg), second. Time 3m. 22.5-10s.

Fourth trial heat—Hungary (Istvan, Szerlemhegyi, Rachoch and Mezel), first, walk-over, unopposed.

In the running high jump, forming part of the decathlon, James G. Thorpe, Carlisle Indian school, cleared 6 ft. 1 1/2 in.; C. Lomberg, Sweden, 5 ft. 10 1/2 in.; George W. Philbrook, Notre Dame, 5 ft. 8 1/2 in.; H. Wellander, Sweden, 5 ft. 8 1/2 in.; E. Nilsson, Sweden, 5 ft. 8 1/2 in.; Avery Brundage, Chicago A. A. C., 5 ft. 8 1/2 in.; University of Pennsylvania, 5 ft. 8 1/2 in.; and James J. Donohue, Los Angeles A. C., 5 ft. 8 1/2 in. Twenty-three competitors are participating in the decathlon.

Throwing the discus—Philbrook, 136 ft. 4 in.; Schaffer, 35 meters 14 centimeters; Thorpe, 35 meters, 85 centimeters; Holt, 35 meters, 29 centimeters; Wellander, 35 meters 20 centimeters.

400 meters run—Mercer, 49.9-10s.; Donohue, 51.8-10s.; Lukeman, 52.1-10s.; Thorpe, 52.1-10s.; Wickholm, 52.3-10s.

110 meters hurdles—Thorpe, 15.3-5s.; Donohue, 16.1-5s.; Lukeman, 16.3-10s.; Mercer, Andre and Ble each 16.2-5s.

100 meters swim, free style—Final heat won by George Hodgson, Canada; second, J. Q. Hatfield, England; third, H. Hardwick, Australia. Time, 5m. 24.2-5s.

TWO WESTERN TEAMS FORCING NEW YORK IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago and Pittsburgh Promise to Keep Manager McGraw's Men From Runaway Race for Pennant

STANDING TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

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SOCIALISTS ADOPT PLATFORM AND NAME LIST OF CANDIDATES

Socialist nominations were made at a gathering of the socialist clubs of Massachusetts in Paine Memorial hall Sunday. The state ticket must go before a primary of Socialists, which will be held in August, for endorsement.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the striking Elevated carmen. Miss Ellen Hayes, professor of astronomy and applied mathematics at Wellesley College, was chosen as the candidate for secretary of state. Other nominations are:

For Governor, James F. Carey of Haverhill; Lieutenant-Governor, Robert B. Martin of Hyde Park; attorney-general, George E. Roemer, Jr., of Boston; auditor, Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown; treasurer, Louis F. Weiss of Worcester. The platform adopted declares for minimum wage, equal pay regardless of sex, abolition of United States Senate, abrogation of the power of courts to nullify laws passed by the Legislature, election of judges by the people, equal suffrage, initiative and referendum, prohibition of injunction in labor disputes, home rule for cities, the right of strike and boycott, free meals to children at school with abolition of child labor, constitutional right of free speech, free press and public assembly, right of recall, state insurance and the collective ownership of land, telegraph, telephone, express and steam and electric transportation.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against retention in jail of Messrs. Eitor and Giovanni in connection with the Lawrence strike.

MR. CHALONER WILLS \$1,500,000 TO SCHOOLS OF SOUTH

RICHMOND, Va.—John Armstrong Chaloner has conveyed his entire property, estimated to be worth \$1,500,000, in trust to the Virginia Trust Company of Richmond, naming the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina as residuary legatees, while nine other educational institutions in several states will receive \$10,000 each.

Control of property is retained by Mr. Chaloner, and the right to vote stock, but he agrees not to encumber any of the securities except for permanent improvement of "Merry Mills" property of his New York estate.

To Columbia University of New York he leaves \$10,000, the interest of which is to go toward increasing the Chaloner historical prize. The Virginia Military Institute, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of North Carolina, the town of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., the University of South Carolina, the South Carolina College, the Clemson Agricultural College of Charleston the sum of \$10,000 each are among the bequests.

RICHARDS WINS MARATHON SWIM

Samuel Richards, Jr., of the Brookline Swimming Club won the Pilgrim Athletic Association's marathon swim from Warren bridge to Boston light, a distance of nine and a half miles, yesterday, from a field of 33 starters. Richards' time, 6h. 15m. 40.4-5s., establishes a new record for the distance and beats his former record by about an hour.

U. S. AGAIN TO SUE FOR OIL LANDS

WASHINGTON—The department of justice is on the point of beginning a second great suit against the Southern Pacific railway and its transferees for the recovery of thousands of acres of oil land in Southern California. The present suit goes chiefly into the question of law as to whether title passed to the mineral products—in this case oil—when ostensibly the land was sold as agricultural realty.

The case brings up an important point of law, and if decided for the government may lead to investigations looking for the recovery of other great holdings by other companies.

Three others, Henry F. Sullivan of Lowell, John J. Bray, a Revere life guard, and August Wise of Boston finished. The second man was more than an hour behind Richards. Richards finished strong and left leaving the water ran up the steps of the light and in 15 minutes was running around the island in his street attire. Miss Annie Morecroft started half an hour ahead of the others. She swam well until near Ft. Strong, where she had to leave the water.

MISSIONARIES NOT IN PLOT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—

Declaration was made by the Rev. M. C. Harris, Methodist Episcopal bishop for Japan and Korea, here Sunday, that no missionaries had been implicated in the alleged plot on the life of the Japanese governor-general of Korea. Bishop Harris said the missionaries have from the first been loyal to the government and have taught the Christian Koreans accordingly.

SIR CHARLES MACARA HONORED
NEW YORK—A Rome, Italy special cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the King of Italy has conferred the insignia of a commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy on Sir Charles Macara, president of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, for his services to the cotton industry through the International Institute of Agriculture.

LAND RATES JUST; UNFAIR BY WATER

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today sustained through class rates in effect between Atlantic seaboard cities and Wichita, Kan., Denver and Oklahoma City, finding them reasonable, but declared the water traffic rates between eastern points and Galveston, Tex., are monopolistic.

Southwestern shippers and Denver interests attacked these rates charging that the railroads, by controlling both the rail and water routes via Galveston, were subjecting them to unfair rates. The commission was unable to determine to what extent monopolistic conditions affected the water rates between New York and Galveston, but held the class rates from the Texas port to Wichita and Oklahoma City unreasonable. New rates were prescribed.

ROYALIST PLOT FAILS IN LISBON

NEW YORK—The Portuguese government is now in possession of a complete list of the royalists, says a despatch to the New York Herald. This shows that several regiments of the Lisbon garrison were in league with the rebels and that it was arranged that these troops should proclaim the establishment of the monarchy on the night that Captain Couceiro, the royalist leader, crossed the frontier. The rivalry between Couceiro and one of the principal leaders at Lisbon, however, caused the conspiracy to fall through.

Although the royalists have been defeated, the government is exercising the most stringent censorship on foreign press despatches.

Telegraph wires continue to be cut and bridges blown up, and troops are being daily despatched by the government to the north.

REPORT WANTED OF CAMPAIGN BILL

NEW YORK—Perry Belmont, president of the National Publicity Law Association, announces that Senator Borah will move today that the Henry bill, which passed the House, providing for the publication of contributions and expenditures for the nominations for President and Vice-President, be reported from the judiciary committee of the Senate; also that Senator Borah will offer an amendment to the bill in line with the provisions of the McCall bill providing for a summer inquiry during the campaign.

His essential feature is that any five citizens can, on sufficient information, petition a federal judge to inquire whether a political committee has complied with the statute in the matter of publication of receipts and expenditures.

TWO VISITORS CALL ON MR. ROOSEVELT

OYSTER BAY—Harry F. Coehens of Wisconsin and President Charles Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin visited Colonel Roosevelt Sunday. Dr. Van Hise came from Sea Girt, N. J., where he talked with Woodrow Wilson.

"Professor Van Hise is very much interested in the economic side of the campaign," said Colonel Roosevelt, "and I discussed it with him."

"Does this mean that Professor Van Hise is with you?" he was asked. "So far as I know," the colonel replied, "he is not for any individual, but simply interested in a number of problems which have been raised."

ITALIANS CAPTURE FORTIFIED TOWN

NEW YORK—An official despatch from General Garioti, in command of a division at Tripoli and dated Ferwa, says that his troops have captured Sidali, the last of the chain of fortified towns. The place was taken with ease, the report states, despite the defense of the Turks and their Arab allies, says a Rome despatch to the New York Herald.

During the battle the defenders were aided by reinforcements from Regdaline and Zuara, two armed camps, but the stubborn resistance was of no avail before the advancing Italians.

THIRD BATTALION'S LAST DAY IN CAMP

Tomorrow the second battalion, Coast Artillery corps, leaves Boston for the annual tour at Ft. Adams, the third battalion, which is now at Ft. Strong, returning to its home station tomorrow.

Today is the last day of the tour of the third battalion, and it will be taken up with battery and infantry drill.

Returning to home stations from West Barnstable, the eighth infantry reached Boston in two sections yesterday afternoon.

OPEN BRIDLES TO BE FURNISHED AS soon as the arrangements can be

made as the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. is to offer to provide open bridles to Boston teamsters who care to use them on their horses, according to Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, who says that this is being done in line with New York and other cities in an effort to banish the old-fashioned bridles.

SOLDIERS ORDERED TO DOCKS (By the United Press)

LONDON—Four hundred soldiers were ordered to the Tilbury docks today in connection with the striking transport workers. This is the first use of soldiers in the present strike.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD

The assessors have completed their statistics for the year. The population of Medford is given as 25,125, the real estate valuation as \$22,792,700, a gain of \$1,500,000 over last year; personal property \$4,142,050, a gain of \$500,000; 7275 assessed polls are recorded. There are 4342 dwelling houses, 272 automobiles valued at \$108,800; 518 horses valued at \$44,700; 371 cows valued at \$15,500; 240 pigs valued at \$1000 and 557 vehicles valued at \$40,300. The tax rate for the year is \$18 from which amount \$547,523 revenue will be derived.

Enrollment of the vacation schools at the end of the first week showed a total of 364 pupils, the largest enrollment of any year.

NORWELL

The Union hall school, which was established a number of years ago in the Union hall building, Assinippi, has been discontinued. Owing to the small number of pupils at the school the school committee has decided not to open the school again in the fall.

The Rev. William W. Rose, who recently accepted a call to the pastorate of the Universalist church, South Weymouth, commenced his ministry Sunday. He became pastor of the local Universalist church February, 1911, from whence he was called to his present charge in June.

MELROSE

Mayor Charles E. French is expected to call a special meeting of the board of aldermen this week to take action upon the petition of Alderman Charles O. Wheeler for reconsideration of the order granting pipe franchises to the Malden & Melrose Gaslight Company last Tuesday evening.

The building committee of the new Memorial building and city auditorium are planning to have the dedication of the building made by President Taft and the officers of the national encampment of the G. A. R. The dedication will take place probably in September.

WAKEFIELD

Tonight's special town meeting will act on articles calling for the appointment of a committee to report on suitable sites for a new high school building, appropriations for municipal band concerts; a change in the manner of electing town meeting moderators, acceptance of legislative acts relating to assessments on abutments where highway improvements are made, use of school-halls for civic purposes and building of fire in the open; the placing of several new fire alarm boxes and the acceptance of three streets.

WINCHESTER

Merchants of the town will observe Traders day on Aug. 1. All places of business in the town will be closed for the day and special cars will be taken to some of the amusement resorts where the members of the Merchants Association and their families will pass the day.

Announcement is made by the Metropolitan park commission that four band concerts are to be given on Manchester field in this town during the season. They are to be held Saturday afternoons, Aug. 10, 17, 24 and 31.

DORCHESTER

The trustees of All Saints church have purchased the former Baptist meeting house at Chicawabut and Narragansett streets for the use of the church as the Neponset mission. The mission held its first services in its new quarters yesterday.

About 50 boats of the Dorchester Yacht Club engaged in a club run to Nahant yesterday. When they arrived there a lunch was served.

LEXINGTON

Robert H. White, superintendent of streets, has been authorized by the selectmen to lay a granite curbing along the northerly side of Massachusetts avenue from Merriam street to Bedford and Hancock streets. The stone has been ordered and will be put in this week.

By order of the county commissioners, the selectmen voted at their last meeting to rebuild the bridge on Lowell street near the Burlington town line.

CONCORD

The school committee has made out its list of appropriations for the year 1912-13 and recommends that \$44,222.87 be appropriated for the maintenance of the public schools. This is nearly \$3500 more than was used this year. The increase is largely due to the opening of the new Peter Bulkeley grammar school and the introduction of the commercial and domestic science courses at the high school.

CHELSEA

The new postoffice in Bellingham square is rapidly nearing completion and it is expected that it will receive its first official inspection today. The remainder of the furniture it is expected will be placed in the building about the first of August. As the building will not be fully ready for occupancy the first of that month, however, it is believed that no business will be transacted in the building until the first of September.

MALDEN

A mass meeting of the Hebrew residents will be held this week to draw up a petition to the registrars of voters asking that they be given representation on the jury lists.

The street commission is to replace the present brick sidewalks on the southerly side of Pleasant street with granite sidewalks. The cost of the work will be about \$8000.

STONEHAM

George Sheehan, Gilbert M. White, Wendell P. Smith and Wendell G. Smith of the Baptist Boys' Club left today for the Y. M. C. A. Camp Durrell at Friendship, Me. They will be joined by other members in August.

John B. McEachern, president of the Traders' Association, has called a meeting for tonight at which plans for the annual traders' day outing will be made.

NEEDHAM

Former Representative William G. Moseley has entered the field as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the second Norfolk senatorial district.

Work has begun on the erection of a new business block in Highland avenue, near the house of combination 2 of the fire department.

BRIDGEWATER

A petition has been presented the selectmen for a special town meeting, the date to be set at the meeting this evening. The meeting will be called to see if the town will buy more land for the new schoolhouse which is being built on Main street. About two acres of land for a playground were originally purchased.

WEYMOUTH

Mrs. A. V. Harper, president of the Monday Club, will entertain the officers and committees of the club at her home, 56 Cedar street, on Tuesday.

Lucerne W. Crandall, master of the James Humphrey school, has resigned to accept a position in a school at Newport, R. I.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Town Clerks Association of Plymouth and Barnstable counties, of which Ernest Harvey of Lakeville is president, will hold its summer meeting at Hyannis as the guest of John C. B. Pearce, on July 18.

REVERE

Women of the Methodist church are to hold a lawn party at the grounds of Charles Hamilton of Nahant avenue, Wednesday evening.

WEBSTER

After a 10-days' shut down the Perryville mills will reopen today.

AMERICANS URGED TO SEEK CUSTOMERS IN TURKEY AND EUROPE

Turkey will be a country of great opportunities for the American exporter of any American product when the differences with Italy are settled, declares Josef Scherer of Berlin, who is attending the sixth national shoe and leather market-fair in the Mechanics building. Scores of foreign and American shoe and leather representatives are today inspecting the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly.

Turko-Italian settlement is near if not already arranged in the opinion of Mr. Scherer, who is managing director of a shoe manufacturing concern of Berlin and Vienna and manager of an Austro-Hungarian rubber shoe manufacturing company.

"There are great opportunities on the continent," said Herr Scherer, "for American goods. I believe that if the American manufacturers would send over skilled men to see what a demand there is they would export a great deal not only to Germany but to all Europe."

"When the war ends the greatest opening will be in Turkey where there are no manufactures. Constantinople has over 1,000,000 population and electric street railways, electric cars and everything modern will be installed. Turkey will take manufactured goods of all kinds."

"More Americans should go there and see what is wanted. America does not want any territory. Turkey is afraid to buy from her close neighbors because she fears to lose some of her territory. America must be especially watchful of Turkey."

"Germans appreciate the friendship between Germany and the United States. Germany sells to America those things which Americans do not manufacture so well and America sells to Germany in the same way."

ENGINEERS' WAGE QUESTION IS UP

NEW YORK—Seven men of national reputation comprising an arbitration commission go into conference today at Manhattan beach to decide if the 52 railroads in the eastern part of the country shall increase the pay of the engine drivers.

On their decision depends whether the 25,000 engineers shall divide among themselves annually a maximum of \$7,500,000 additional pay. It is also expected to be the signal to other labor organizations whether or not they shall move for more pay. The railway firemen have already demanded increases which would amount to \$20,000,000 annually. The hearings are expected to continue for some time.

A. G. McVEY PASSES AWAY
Adolphus G. McVey, for nearly 40 years yachting editor of the Boston Herald, passed away Sunday at his home, 200 Hancock street, Dorchester. Mr. McVey reported every race for the America cup from the beginning. He was also a naval architect.

EXPRESS RATES ARE CUT 15 PER CENT BY INTERSTATE BOARD

(Continued from page one)

2000 miles for 77 cents, as against the existing rates of 75 cents and \$1.25 respectively. The cost of transporting a 25-pound package 1000 miles will be \$1.03, against the present rate of \$1.09 and for 2000 miles \$1.64, against the present rate of \$2.25.

Commissioner Lane believes that the method adopted for the computation and construction of express rates will result in entirely reasonable charges. Through the decision announced, express rates are made that are expected to open an avenue of trade between the producer of food commodities and the consumer by distributing with regard to the weight and distance the burden of the cost of transportation. At present that burden is borne chiefly by the parcels of light weight. By Commissioner Lane's decision the small package will bear no greater share per pound of the cost of transportation than the heavy package, and every package weighing less than 100 pounds will bear the same amount of terminal expense.

Commissioner Lane expresses the belief that the system proposed will make practicable the opening of direct avenues of trade between the farm and the city household. He likewise is of opinion that, while the reduction of the rates on the lighter weight parcels will average between 20 and 30 per cent, the express companies themselves will be the beneficiaries of a largely increased business in the handling of small parcels.

The report shows that more than 300,000 parcels are handled annually by the express companies in the United States.

Of foremost importance is the requirement that all the express companies shall join in the establishment of through routes by the quickest lines of communication between all express offices and shall publish through rates to apply between those points. The same provision gives the shipper the right to name the route by which his property shall be carried.

The most radical departure from existing methods lies in that adopted of applying the new rates. In the United States there are 35,000 express stations. To name rates from each of these to every other one requires the statement of more than 600,000,000 different rates. These schedules now occupy several hundred volumes of from 200 to 300 pages each in the tariff department of the commission. The rates themselves are intricate and involved and it requires expert authority to determine the lawful rate between any two points.

"The problem of reducing this enormous volume of rate schedules to a genuinely practicable compass is one to which Commissioner Lane devoted most serious attention. He has evolved a method by which the rates from any point in the United States to all other points may be printed on a single sheet or card about one-fourth of the size of a single newspaper page."

While there has been an almost uniform reduction in charges upon parcels weighing 50 pounds or less, the rates on packages weighing more than 50 pounds have not been materially reduced.

The rates proposed, however, will not become effective before some time next autumn. The commission has fixed Oct. 9 as the date for the beginning of a hearing of the representatives of express companies and shippers as to why the rates prescribed by the commission should not go into effect.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

George W. Kittredge, chief engineer of the New York Central lines, with headquarters at Grand Central station, New York city, is a business visitor at Boston & Albany railway general offices at South station.

Bunker Hill lodge, C. I. and C. R. Benefit order, mechanical department Boston & Maine road, went to Gloucester and back yesterday in reserved coaches for its annual outing.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road is installing a new electric control mechanical machine at the Rockdale block section.

The Rock Island railway private car, Rockmore, occupied by Mrs. Eugene S. Moore, wife of the vice-president, passed through Boston today en route from Chicago to Manchester-by-the-Sea via the New York Central and Boston & Maine roads.

Until further notice the Boston & Maine road will run its Canadian Pacific railway express from North station at 8:30 p. m. in two sections, the first consisting of equipment Canadian Pacific railway points and the second Quebec Central points via Newport, N. H.

Frank A. Tilton, general yard master for the Boston Terminal Company at South station, is visiting his family at their camp on Little Sandy lake, North Hants, Mass.

The Pullman Company sent a solid train of sleepers to Albany over the Boston & Albany road this morning for Buffalo and Pittsburgh distribution on account of heavy east bound travel.

BANK TO BE ENLARGED
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The old building in Virginia avenue, south of the Indiana National bank, is being torn down to make way for a part of the new addition to the bank building which will cost about \$100,000. The addition will double the office and lobby capacity of the bank.

ONE FOURTH OF FUND FOR INDIAN STATUE HAS BEEN PROMISED

Contributions of \$2043 to the fund to purchase the Cyrus Dallin equestrian Indian statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," by popular subscription by citizens of Boston have been received, according to Lee, Higginson & Co., in charge of the fund.

Within a few months it is hoped that the other three fourths of the fund of \$12,000 will be secured. This price is regarded as nominal for a work of acknowledged artistic worth and general poetic appeal. Thousands have admired the statue at its temporary site in front of the Museum of Fine Arts.

This heroic sculpture will be a great addition to the artistic wealth of the city, it is believed, and will be impressive when placed in the proposed site in the Fenway near the Boylston street entrance, at the fork of two boulevards.

The movement has the endorsement of a number of public-spirited citizens. Henry Lee Higginson, long a patron of the aesthetic development of the city, both through the Boston Symphony orchestra and in many other projects, was the first to declare that the statue should become the property of the citizens for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Sylvester Baxter of the Metropolitan Improvement League is working for the success of the movement, and has written many letters with good results. C. Howard Walker, a Boston architect, who has had a hand in many of the local public improvements, is another enthusiast on the subject of the Dallin statue.

This statue won the gold medal in the Paris salon, 1909, and was acknowledged to be the piece of sculpture attracting the most attention at that exhibition. The work proved highly popular with the French people, and reproduced on postal cards which sold by the thousands.

INDIAN OIL CONCERN GETS MEXICO RIGHTS

TAMPIOCO, Mex.—American independent oil interests and other operators in the oil-producing districts of the Tampico region are aroused over a concession which the government of the state of Vera Cruz, sanctioned by the federal government, has granted to the Indian Refining Company, giving it the exclusive right to use a strip of land 3 miles wide and extending from a point on the Tamesi river, near Tampico, to the isthmus of Tehuantepec, more than 500 miles.

The concession practically places the Indian Refining Company in control of the oil business in Mexico. It is not known here what financial interests are back of the Indian, but it is currently reported that it is a Standard Oil subsidiary.

GAS OR NO GAS. AND WAKEFIELD HAS KEY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Whether Reading housewives must continue to cook without gas and the town continue gasless is to be settled tonight by the citizens of Wakefield at their special town meeting.

Reading has been without gas since July 1. The local commissioners will ask for \$25,000 for immediate new construction in Reading. Opposition is expected as some citizens are advocating the abandonment of the municipal gas plant and purchase of current from an outside corporation.

The same meeting will also consider for a second time the question of buying a public playground at a cost of \$5000. The project will also be opposed by citizens who favor a bathhouse at Lake Quannapowitt.

SONS OF NORWAY PLAN TRIP HOME

FARGO, N. D.—Sons of Norway, in session here, authorized a third district lodge to include the subordinate lodges in the New England and Atlantic coast states and discussed recognition of the Daughters of Norway. It is said that the 1914 session will be given up, as preparation is being made for chartering a ship which will carry members to Norway in that year when the obtaining by Norway of independence will be celebrated.

OR ON WESTERN PLAINS

Guest—Yes, I had mock-turtle soup. By the way, where do they catch mock-turtles?

Waiter—Near the sham-rock, I think, sir!—London Opinion.

DUE WARNING GIVEN

A Glasgow barber while his premises were under repair placed this sign in the window:

"During the alterations customers will be shaved in the back."—Louisville

ENGLISH SUBMARINE ASHORE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—English submarine C 81 went ashore today on the Pentland Skerries, off the Scotch coast.

CANADIAN SUBSIDY FOR BRITISH NAVY SAID TO BE SCHEME

NEW YORK—A London cable despatch to the Sun says that the best information of the naval agreement between Great Britain and Canada is to the effect that the Dominion will offer to make an annual minimum contribution of \$7,500,000 toward the support of the British navy, the money to be applied in any manner that the admiralty wishes, but the estimates to be laid annually before the Canadian Parliament for approval.

The sum may even be raised to \$10,000,000 a year. This will mean practically the granting of a dreadnought to the British navy in alternate years.

Canada has put forward no compensatory requests, but it is understood that the British government will do its best to meet Canada's requirements in regard to a subsidy for a steamship line between Canada and the West Indies and also toward the "all red" steamship line, which has already occupied public attention in both hemispheres.

In the latter case the sum proposed is \$1,250,000 annually on condition that the money is not given to any line now in existence and that they must have an entire scheme of fast steamers, not merely between Canada and Great Britain, but also between Canada and Australasia.

Winston Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, is expected to make an announcement to this effect in the House of Commons this week.

Robert L. Borden, the Canadian premier, who is here with a number of other representatives of the government, expects that if the scheme secures the good will of the British government, he will have no difficulty in obtaining the support of at least 90 per cent of the Canadian people.

THIRD PARTY IN BAY STATE WILL CONVENE JULY 27

Massachusetts leaders of the third party expect to hold their state convention Saturday, July 27. Tremont Temple is being considered as the place of meeting.

One of the objects of the convention is to choose delegates from Massachusetts to the national convention in Chicago, Aug. 5. It has not yet been decided on what basis of representation the delegation will be chosen. It has been proposed by some of the leaders that each district send delegates in proportion to the number who enrol as members of the party in that district.

Among the first to file nomination papers with the secretary of state was former Representative W. E. Hickey of ward 15, Boston.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOWN OF FLOWERED LAWN

Trimming down front gives long line

LAWN and dimity, materials that can be laundered again and again, make the most satisfactory gowns of the simpler sort. This one combines a five-gored skirt with a simple blouse, both of which are closed at the front, and they are stitched together to form a semi-princess dress. There is a band of trimming over the hem at the front edge, and the closing is made invisibly, but both blouse and skirt are finished with edges that overlap and button together, and the trimming is in no way necessary.

The same model would be very charming with the collar, cuff and front edges scalloped and the closing accomplished with pretty pearl buttons and button-holes.

Round necks are both fashionable and comfortable for midsummer wear, and three-quarter sleeves are greatly in vogue, but long ones are fashionable also, and these can be made to the wrists and finished with frills to be very pretty and very fashionable, both lengths being smart.

The trimming down the center front gives the long line that is so fashionable and an effect of height. White lawn or embroidered muslin with a strip of embroidery in place of the black and white stripes, would make a very dainty gown, the model being as appropriate for the thin as for the heavy material.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 23 1/2 yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with 5/8 yard 27 inches wide for the collar; the skirt, 6 1/2 yards 27, or 3 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide if the material has figure or nap, 4 1/2 yards 27 if there is no up or down, the striped trimming band, 3/4 yard 27 inches wide and the "ice frills" 3 1/2 yards.

The pattern (7450), cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure, and of the skirt (7404), in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent



by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ONE-PIECE GOWN—COMFORTABLE

Suitable for almost any and every purpose

THE one-piece gown has so much to recommend it that its success can scarcely be wondered at, although the coat and skirt costume is always advocated in preference as being more practical if there can be but the one. However, in these days when clothes can be bought for so small an outlay, there is no outfit so limited that both styles are not included. There are occasions when the coat and skirt costume is absolutely essential, there are times when the one-piece gown is by far smarter and more appropriate—besides in these days of fascinating separate wraps the one-piece gown can always be transformed, so far as appearances are concerned, into a coat and skirt costume.

The woman who never travels without her maid does not fail to realize the wonderful charm of the one-piece gown for the woman who has to depend upon other women's maids to be "hooked up" at the back, and for traveling the independence of the gown that is made to fasten in front would insure the popularity of the fashion were it not half so attractive as it is in almost every one-piece model this summer. Most cleverly the fastening of the gown hidden, so that even the best informed in matters of dress could never detect that it was fastened in front and not in the back. It is extremely odd this year—the

way in which all fashions are, as it were, disguised, designed apparently to give an absolutely false impression, buttons and buttonholes as trimming, but never meant for practical use; the waist draped and made to apparently open at the side fastening underneath the trimming at the opposite side; there are sleeveless guimpes and yokes to look as though a blouse waist were worn under the dress waist, double skirts are merely a foundation with flounce or band of material over which the overskirt is draped, or there is a panel down the front over which the sides open. As the result is satisfactory, the effect all that could be desired, there is no possible fault to be found with Dame Fashion, who, perchance, is finding some relief from the long monotony of "hobble skirts" and so-called picturesque styles.

For midsummer the one-piece gown of foulard, pongee, linen, taffeta, chiffon, voile, silk or cotton is a most comfortable model, and can be of simple design or it can be more or less elaborate—if the latter, then it is not so practical nor perhaps quite so smart, for at the moment there is a strong prejudice in favor of the plainer fashions, the elaborately trimmed gowns being deemed more suitable for lingerie and lace and net gowns for afternoon.—Indianapolis News.

HISTORY TOLD ON TAPESTRIES

Wonderful needlework under patronage of crowned heads

THE art of working tapestry with the needle was known at an early date. The Israelites doubtless borrowed the art from the Egyptians. The Babylonians illustrated the mysteries of their religion and recorded important historical events in pictorial embroidery. To such perfection was the work carried by the Greeks that they attributed the invention to Minerva. Such value was set upon it that poets sang its praise; eminent men vied with one another in encouraging the art and in possessing the richest specimens.

Tapestry was wrought with the needle in France until the ninth century, when the demand for it had become so great that mechanical weaving was introduced and a manufactory established in the abbey of St. Florian. Monks then wove tapestry in their cloisters; while women, in their homes, portrayed with the needle on canvas the stories that poets had sung of the deeds of their ancestors, as well as those of their husbands and brother. The walls of the palaces were high, and of rough stone, and the tapestried hangings hid as well as ornamented them. Horsemen were robed and horses caparisoned in tapestry at tournaments, and on the occasion of great triumphal entries and other public celebrations.

Very early times tapestry was used mainly for altar cloths and other church decorations, but the growing demand for it as a wall hanging and furniture covering resulted in the establishment of looms at Antwerp, Bruges and other cities; that made in Arras being the most famous.

A piece representing the battles of Alexander the Great was among the gifts sent from Flanders to the Sultan in 1739 for the ransom of captives taken in battle. It portrayed also scenes in

history and romance; the feasts of fabulous heroes, and grotesque figures of men and animals. Some pieces of this work are almost national annals and were styled historical tapestries.

In the sixteenth century Francis I. established factories for making tapestry at Fontainebleau, says a New York Sun writer. Previously it had been made in pieces, which were joined neatly if necessary, but now it began to be woven into one large web.

Francis brought workmen from Flanders, paid them well for their skill and supplied them with the richest materials, including gold and silver threads. His son, Henry II, established manufactories in Paris, but after his death the art declined, and little was done until Paris was decorated for Louis XIV. Now came in the style known as Gobelin tapestry, from the name of the dyers on whose premises it was made.

The art was patronized by Henry VIII in England, and Windsor palace, Hampton court and other homes of royalty were decorated with copies of the best English painters in tapestry. These hangings were not fixtures, but were raised on frames, being often taken down and forwarded to decorate the apartments of kings and queens when on royal progresses.

The old tapestries are of great value, not only for their antiquity, but also as historical records of great events. The banquet, the chase and the tournament are as truthfully portrayed as are the siege and the battle, the tapestries thus forming pictorial story books of mammoth dimensions.

Some of the prettiest of the deep colors are of flowered batiste with an edging of fine lace.

TRIED RECIPES

OAT MEAL BREAD

OVER a pint of rolled oats, pour one quart of boiling water; when cool, add one teaspoon suet, one teaspoon of butter, one teaspoon of salt, one-half cup of molasses and one-half yeast cake, dissolved in a little water; stir this thoroughly and then add two quarts of sifted flour; do not knead this; allow it to rise over night. In the morning stir it again and then put it in well-buttered bread pans; let it rise till it fills the pans and then bake in a moderate oven; it takes a little longer to bake than white bread.

SOUR POT ROAST OF BEEF

Put a piece of nicely trimmed beef in a deep dish, pour over it one cup of vinegar, and set away in a cold place three days, turning and basting the meat with the vinegar frequently every day. After three days remove the meat from the vinegar, wipe with a dry towel, cut gashes in the meat, and insert strips of salt bacon rolled in a mixture of salt, pepper and ground cloves; put some butter or drippings in an iron pot, and when hot put in beef dredged with flour, and brown nicely on all sides. Then add about two cups of boiling water, two carrots and two onions cut in pieces, one teaspoonful of whole pepper, one blade of mace, a small piece of lemon peel and salt to taste; cover closely and let simmer gently till the meat is tender; then take out the meat and vegetables, strain the gravy, return to the fire, and thicken with a little flour. Put the meat on a platter, pour over one or two teaspoonfuls of gravy, and garnish with the onions and carrots; serve remainder of gravy in a boat.

NEW POTATOES AND PARSLEY BUTTER

Scrape small new potatoes until free from the thin skin. Cook in boiling salted water and drain. Put into a deep dish or arrange like cannon balls in a pyramid on a plate and pour parsley butter over. To make the dressing, melt one-quarter of butter just enough to liquefy, then pour over the potatoes, and sprinkle lightly with parsley chopped very fine. The potatoes may be rolled in the melted butter first and then arranged in the dish and sprinkled. Just enough butter should be used to coat the potatoes and no more.

SARDINES ON TOAST

Take sardines from the tin carefully with a little oil, place in an enameled frying-pan, heat gently over the stove. Have hot buttered toast ready arranged in neat squares on a suitable dish, place a couple of sardines on each, and serve immediately.

BRIDE'S CAKE

One cup sugar, half cup butter, half cup milk, half cup cornstarch, one and one-quarter cups flour, small cups, and one large cup full, one teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon soda, whites of three eggs beaten stiff, add last. Flavor with vanilla.—Montreal Star.

NOVEL IDEAS FOR LARGE BAZAR

Carnival of states and scenes in doll land

NEW ideas for large schemes for bazars as a whole, as well as for little novelties which may be introduced, are eagerly watched for. The Ladies Home Journal gives the following:

For a large bazar at the seashore, or at a country resort where crowds of people are gathered from many sections, the idea of a "carnival of states" is good because there will be a personal interest somewhere for every one. Many picturesque features may be planned for such an affair. Vermont, for instance, could have a "sugaring-off," with maple sugar dainties and maple ice cream for sale. The grain states, the fruit states and the garden states all offer ideas that may be attractively developed.

An old idea in bazars may very often be rechristened and take on an additional attraction with a new name. Have you ever had a "Kwan-Koba"? This is Japanese for "bazar" and admits of all the prettiness which accompanies Japanese decorations, Japanese costumes and Japanese entertainment, with flowers and lanterns, kimonos and tea houses, catchy songs and picturesque drills.

A new way of disposing of "grabs," which will be exceedingly pleasing to the children, if it can be arranged, is to provide a tank. Fill this three quarters full of water, and have in it a mechanical boat. Have one person at each end of the tank to manage the boat. The child puts his 5-cent piece on the boat, which goes to the other end of the pond and brings back the little package of mystery on the boat. Every child will want to see the boat go after his package, and it will be an added pleasure to have change sent back in the same way. At a fair where this scheme was tried it appealed to boys of 15 as well as to smaller children.

The "sugar-plum tree" is a good idea for a candy "grab" or for a candy-table decoration. Make little flowers of old-fashioned chocolates. Pink, white, yellow and red tissue paper may be used for blossoms. Cut from green paper a circle seven inches in diameter and another about five inches and a half. With a small pair of scissors clip the edges in about an eighth of an inch like the edge of a pink. Place the pink circle within the green one, and in the center of the pink one place an old-fashioned chocolate. Twist the papers to look like a little blossom, and, with a piece of narrow green ribbon, tie it to a tree-branch planted in a large pot.

As a "mystery" feature did you ever

SEPARATE SKIRT OF TOWELING

Many advantages over linen claimed for it

COTTON ratine or crash toweling will probably retain its prestige for some time. The separate skirts of it are really a joy, says a New York Times writer. One wants to get the fine weave of it and have the lines exceedingly well cut and the skirt well fitted, otherwise it is thick and awkward.

Its advantage over linen is that it does not crush or wrinkle, and one could wear it for days without having it pressed. When it is washed one does not have to keep it with such strict care as a linen one, for it folds softly and easily into any place it is put.

If one is traveling or going on week-end visits during the summer its advantage is an admirable one, for every woman knows what a linen suit looks like when it emerges from a dress suit case. These crash skirts are made over a simple four-gored pattern, often with the hand-turned fold or a group of tucks which one sees so much these days at the back of skirts. The front is fastened with large pearl buttons, or if one likes a fanciful touch there is a great variety of quaint buttons from which to choose.

Some use the flat crystal ones, with the black or blue bone rims, but for everyday purposes nothing is better than

a handsome white pearl button, and it is the most appropriate one for a white wash skirt.

There is no possibility of the glazed linen coming back into fashion. It was always a mistake for gowns. The only kind that should be used is what is known as hand-woven homespun linen, which has a rough surface, and therefore does not crack like the dressed weaves.

There is no change in the making of linen skirts. They are excessively slim and short, and there is no suspicion of a godet in the seams. The fastening is down the middle of the front or at the side, and it is always extended beyond the waist line.

One may wear girdles on thin frocks, but for everyday use the belt is still out of commission. The extension waist is too graceful and too convenient for women to give it up without a struggle. It is the most shapely way that we can cover our huge, modern waists, and one need never think whether, or not the blouse is riding up above the waist-band.

The two-inch inside belt, which is tightly fitted around the waist, gives the skirt as much snugness and holds it as well in place as the tight waistband of other days.

KITCHEN WHICH IS INVITING

Should be both livable and lovable

IN a chat with those on whom falls the burden of preparing three meals a day, Margaret Sangster said in the July number of Today's Magazine: "Sometimes when you have finished baking bread, cake and pies, for growing children with healthy appetites, and hired men who sit down with the zest that comes of work in the open air, you reflect that you will have little to show for your labor at the end of the day. A beautiful row of golden loaves, a dozen delicious berry pies, a fragrant cake and a jar filled with cookies, all these might bid successfully for premiums at an agricultural fair. They do you immense credit, but far be it from one like yourself to hold back a second helping or refuse to replenish the plate of bread or of cookies when, like Oliver Twist, the men and the children clamor for more. The American housewife is a generous provider of good things for her table and you who are her representative scorn the very idea of skimping on the meals."

I confidently anticipate a day when women shall exert sufficient influence upon architects, house builders and owners of real estate to bring about a greatly needed reform in this planning and furniture of the kitchen. The woman of average height is forced to wash dishes, prepare vegetables and cleanse her pots and pans at a sink so low that she must bend over whenever obliged to carry on her work there. There is no apparent reason for making a kitchen sink too low for convenience, nor yet for placing it in a dark corner where shadows gather and light is at a premium.

In planning a kitchen the first essential is space, the next air, and the next light. We lavish attention on the drawing room and the living room, on the dining room and the bed room, while nine times out of ten we are satisfied with an inconvenient and badly appointed kitchen. In order to perform household processes to perfect satisfaction, the kitchen in which the farmer's wife and her daughter spend a large part of the day should be a homey room. It should be one of the rooms that have the effect of greeting every one who crosses the threshold, and of cordially drawing the family into its atmosphere of cheer and pleasure.

I think of the kitchens I have known, some of them far dearer to me than parlor or sitting room or library has ever been. In my childhood the kitchen was much of the time both dining room and living room, for it was large, sunny and sweet, with flowers in the window, a table where the children who went to school could study, draw maps and work problems in arithmetic and algebra; a heaped up basket of sewing that the mother attacked at intervals with unfailing courage, a clock on the mantel-shelf, and a large square dining table where we gathered at meals. On state occasions there was a dining room where meals were served with appropriate pomp and pageantry, but the kitchen was the real heart of the house.

I can go today, if I choose, to a farmhouse up country where my hostess shall be a woman of charm and vivacity that would be admired in a palace, and I shall find her doing her work with her own hands in the ease and dignity that might befit a queen. Her kitchen commands from the window at one end a view of a garden, at this season crowded with vegetables that yield variety to the table, while every bed is surrounded by a border of nasturtiums, or has along its edge a gay flutter of silken poppies waving in the wind. In this kitchen everything makes for convenience. Summer boarders annually return to the house beautiful of which the kitchen is an important part, and they who are privileged to enjoy intimacy with the farmer and his wife find one or another excuse for slipping into the kitchen and enjoying its unobtrusive and perpetual delight. It fairly shines with cleanliness, although the work seems always to be done and seldom to be doing. A kitchen should be livable and lovable.

A "paper-crafters" booth is a novelty. The booth itself may be trimmed with paper flowers and butterflies. Beginning with the kitchen there may be paper bags for cooking, paper to be placed on shelves, labels for the canned fruit, etc. In the way of entertainment there may be, for the dining-table, place-cards, doilies, tablecloths and Jack Horner's. All kinds of stationery may be on hand for the library desk, and even magazines for the library table.

"Scenes in doll land" will make a most attractive feature for little girls. Arrange the dollies for sale in different settings of outdoor life on a very long, low table, covered, if possible, with real moss. Have a dolls' tea party, dolls playing tennis, golf and croquet, rowing on a glass lake and climbing the mountains. Little dressed dolls may be bought by the dozen or gross, and will bring a good profit.

FIRELESS IN CAMP

The fireless cooker is a great convenience for summer cottages and camps, as well as in permanent homes, says the Hartford Courant. Almost everybody remembers how the housekeeper at shore or the country is often obliged to remain indoors attending to the details of housekeeping after the others have scattered, and this modern appliance is of the greatest help to her in getting her well-earned share of the benefit of outdoor life.

SUMMER SQUASH

Out two very young summer squash into small pieces. Fry a teaspoonful of minced onion in a tablespoonful of butter; when transparent and beginning to brown add the squash to it and season with salt and pepper. Let all cook together for 10 minutes, then add one half cupful of hot water and let cook until the squash becomes quite tender, says the Washington Herald. Dry off, stirring to keep it from sticking, add two tablespoonfuls of cream and serve.

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When burning vegetable refuse in the stove or furnace, put a handful of salt into the fire with it to prevent an unpleasant odor. . . . If you are distressed to find that some careless person has scratched the new white paint with a match, try rubbing the darkened surface with part of a cut lemon. . . . Blood oranges added to the ice cream give a delicious flavor and many like the sherbet made of this fruit. . . . Meat loaf of chopped veal or beef is made much more moist if three or four tablespoonfuls of cream are added at the last just before baking. . . . A good way to wash bottles or vinegar cruets is to put crushed eggshells and warm soapy water together in the glass and shake well. This will clean them well and will not scratch it.

TRUNK COVERS

Covers for trunk trays may be made of dotted Swiss, China silk, cheesecloth or any thin material. They are cut the size of the tray, allowing for a two-inch hem and an inch to tuck in. The hem is feather-stitched with cotton, matching the material to be used, which is preferably of some color that will not soil as easily as white.

The owner's initials embroidered in the center of each cover, add to its attractiveness, says the New Orleans Picayune, and this touch of hand work is especially nice if the covers are intended for a gift.

SUMMER COLORS

Bright colors always look hot in mid-summer, which explains the fact that the newest and prettiest frocks are in dull blues, silvery gray and cool tints of green.—Pittsburg Sun.

The Monitor's Sporting Page, Cable Page, Editorial Page, Market and Financial Pages, Clean News Pages Cover the news-



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BEST DRY CLEANING METHODS

Care in use of gasoline very important

THE best method of dry cleaning is to use gasoline and a soap that comes especially for dry cleaning and is soluble in gasoline. This dry cleaning soap, sometimes called benzine soap, may be obtained in five-pound lots or more, but the seller must be made to understand that the soap wanted is one that will readily dissolve in gasoline.

Many women undertake to clean garments simply by washing in gasoline, but this is not much more effective than washing garments in water without soap, says the Washington Herald.

All articles of wearing apparel should be cleaned as follows: First, carefully remove all matches from the pockets of men's garments, then lay each garment on a table and give it a thorough brushing to remove all loose dust and dirt. Then get your vessels proportioned to the bulk of the articles to be cleaned. Add one pound of the cleaning soap to every four gallons of the gasoline, spread the article to be cleaned on a table and thoroughly brush the most soiled parts with a good, stiff brush, dipping the brush from time to time in the solution of gasoline and soap.

After this the garment should be handled for 15 or 20 minutes in the gasoline and soap, then in the same way through clear gasoline, and then hung in the air to dry. After they are dry they may be ironed by spreading them on a table, laying a damp cloth over them and pressing with warm iron.

Garments that are badly soiled should be soaked for some time in a closely covered vessel. Those of delicate and fine texture seldom require brushing, but should be handled gently in the gasoline solution and wrung out through folded cloths. Silk laces, ties, velvet, plushes, etc., should be cleaned in the same way, except the plushes and velvets, which should be merely laid on the table and evenly brushed with the solution, rinsed and then hung up to dry without wringing to avoid wrinkling.

After this they should be steamed by putting a wet cloth on a hot flatiron and laying the plush or velvet thereon, brushing it at the same time to raise

WORTH KNOWING

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TRAVEL DRESS

One of the nicest dresses in which to travel is a simply-made one-piece dress of black satin, says the Baltimore Sun. Several little separate yokes of net or lace folded into the handbag insure a fresh appearance when necessary, and the satin, if of good quality, will not crush much and will shed the dust.

the pile. If you wet a velvet hat or dress, hold it over the radiator or fire and keep rubbing with a stiff brush while drying. If allowed to dry first it will leave a spot. To brush velvet in order to get the dust out, instead of using a brush for the purpose, take a piece of velvet and rub thoroughly with that. It is much more effective.

When a garment has only a few soiled spots on it they may be removed by dipping a stiff brush in the gasoline and soap solution and brushing the spots with long, full sweeps of the brush, then brushing in the same way with clean gasoline.

You must not place near a fire under any circumstances, and whenever possible do your cleaning in the open air. If you do the work inside it should always be in a well-ventilated room with no fire.

An excellent preparation for dry cleaning is equal parts of salt, borax and white flour. Shake this preparation on the article to be cleaned and rub well in; then put the cleaned article in a box and leave for two or three days; then take out and shake well, and if necessary brush with a soft brush.

This preparation will clean lace waists or gowns, yokes, collars, etc.; marquisettes, nets, veils, lingerie waists or dresses, white broadcloth or white serge, voiles and similar materials. White linen suits not soiled sufficiently to launder may be successfully cleaned this way; also white silk waists and little evening dresses.

PARIS POINTERS

At a recent wedding the bride's maid's frock was carried out in the palest of yellow and green, the decorations also carrying out this color scheme. This is a cool and delightful change from pink and blue.

The parasol with a crook at the end of the ferrule instead of the straight stick is a revival of a very old style. This sort of a parasol is carried upside down when closed.

The beret shape in dull finish white satin and with any trimming save a band of the white satin is a little hat which is being much favored by the Parisienne. It is worn swathed in a white face veil.—Philadelphia Times.

DAINTY NECKWEAR

A dainty piece of neckwear for the woman who finds the open-throat gown unbecoming is a standing collar with knife-plaited frill, both of very fine shadow lace, says the Baltimore Sun. The collar is kept up by little wire supports. At the top of the collar is an edge of narrow black ribbon and the frill part is also edged with the ribbon, which makes it lie flat over the bare throat below the collar. The lace used is about two and a half inches wide. The ribbon could be any color.

UTILITY CASES

The cretonne utility cases, rubber-lined, fitted with toilet articles, will be found useful many times during the year for they are not only convenient to slip into the bag when taking an all-day's railway trip, but are just right for a week-end stay, says the Newark News. The silk wash cloth pockets, rubber-lined, are another great convenience. The powder puffs, fitted into bags or cases, and the paper pouf are two other toilet requisites appreciated especially in hot weather.

MR. LORIMER SAYS HE IS UNDECIDED ABOUT REENTERING POLITICS

WASHINGTON—William Lorimer, ousted from his seat in the Senate Saturday by a vote of 53 to 28, has not decided whether he will reenter politics or not, he says.

Some of his former colleagues in the Senate have advised that he seek a return to his seat in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Lorimer will go back to Chicago in a day or two and go to his farm, about 50 miles out.

Governor Deneen of Illinois is going over his list of available friends to select a successor to Mr. Lorimer.

The resolution on which the Senate voted, resulting in the ousting of Senator Lorimer, was as follows:

Resolved, That corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer to the Senate of the United States from the state of Illinois and that his election was therefore invalid.

These are the senators who voted in favor of ousting Mr. Lorimer:

Ashurst, Bacon, Borah, Bourne, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark of Arkansas, Crawford, Cullum, Cummins, Curtis, Dixon, Fall, Gardner, Gore, Gronna, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kenyon, Kern, La Follette, Lea, Lodge, Martin, Martine, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Page, Poindexter, Pomeroy, Rayner, Reed, Root, Sanders, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Michigan, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Sutherland, Swanson, Townsend, Watson, Williams and Works; total, 55.

Those who voted against the resolution and in favor of Mr. Lorimer were:

Bailey, Bradley, Brandegee, Burnham, Catron, Clark of Wyoming, Crane, Dillingham, Fletcher, Foster, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Johnson, Jones, Lippitt, McCumber, Oliver, Paynter, Penrose, Perkins, Richardson, Smith of Maryland, Smoot, Stephenson, Thornton, Tillman and Wetmore; total, 28.

MASTER'S OUSTING ASKED BY RUSSELL IN WILL HEARING

That the supreme court remove Gilbert A. Pevey as master before the hearing commences in the East Cambridge court is the first demand in the Daniel B. Russell identification case opening today. The hearing was continued till today to allow Dakota Dan time to get counsel. Counsel will try to prove that Dakota Dan is Daniel Blake Russell, son of the late Daniel Russell of Melrose, and that he is entitled to half of the Russell estate of \$500,000. William R. Scharton, will appear in the case for the first time as counsel for Dakota Dan.

'SAIL FROM BOSTON' URGES LEAFLET

"Sail from Boston" is the advice being sent broadcast in circular form by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, by the text of which is printed in today's Chamber of Commerce News. The leaflet points out that ever since that day in July, 1840, when the first Cunarder, the side-wheeler Britannia, from Liverpool, docked at Boston, the first port of New England has offered particular advantages to transatlantic travellers.

The approaches to the city by the great railroad systems are described, as are also the hotel facilities within the city limits, and the park system and other points of interest. The circular tells of the various lines sailing from Boston. The chamber feels sure that this campaign will increase materially the number of passengers sailing from Boston.

PHONE GIRLS ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Telephone girls of the central district today went on an eight-hour schedule. When this schedule will go into effect in the outlying exchanges has not been announced.

Other concessions that went into effect were: Time and a half for all overtime, Sunday and holiday work; half hour overtime allowance for work that exceeds five minutes after the regular hours; one round trip carefree a day for girls who work on "split shifts." The elimination of compulsory "split shifts" for girls in the employ of the company 18 months or more. The question of wages is now being considered by the telephone company.

OVERLAND EXPRESS TELESCOPED

CHICAGO—Telescoping of two sleeping cars on the end of the Overland express from Denver by the locomotive drawing a fast mail train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Western Springs, a suburb of Chicago, cost 13 lives and injured nearly a score more passengers at 6:30 a. m. Sunday. The atmosphere was thick and it is said that signals were passed.

FARGO, N. D.—William Campbell of Minneapolis was slain and several other passengers are said to have been hurt in the wreck of the Orienta Limited on the Great Northern at Ashby, 74 miles east of here.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Summer has progressed far enough to convince most women that they have not enough waists of one kind or another to supply their need, although they may have begun the season with what seemed like an abundance. Fortunately for them a sale of waists begins today at Chandler & Co.'s at reductions ranging from 33-1/3 per cent to 50 per cent. Anything that may be needed in the way of a wash waist can be bought at this sale, and every one of them can be depended upon for style and beauty. Fine waists of batiste, striped dimity or lawn are suitable for mornings, travel and picnic trips. Equally appropriate are others of batiste and similar materials slightly trimmed with lace and embroidery. Very fine mull also is made up plain and simply trimmed. After these come waists in all the fine wash materials, both simply and elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, the finer ones showing much handwork. Some of the waists are entirely hand made, imported from Paris. A few of the latter are embroidered with chenille and pearl trimmings.

In inexpensive dresses there is a showing of styles and fabrics that makes those who see them wonder how such pretty things can be sold at such very low prices. They are in tissues, lawn, reps, gingham, chambray, linen, cordaline, ratine, voile, pique, good values at their original price. Linen suits likewise have been marked down and the remainder of the Wilson and specialty shop sales of coats, suits and dresses are still offered at exceedingly low figures.

Embroidered silk gloves are the new note in fabric gloves and therefore have been more expensive than the plain but now a special reduction is being made on this style by Chandler & Co. All are of white Milanese silk, 18 button length, just the thing for short sleeved frocks and waists.

Bon Ton corsets also are marked down to half price and less. Most of them being of batiste they are suitable for warm-weather wear.

A lot of sample bathing suits go on sale today. They had not arrived on Saturday morning but were promised for today, and are said to be excellent value at the price asked.

Not in years has the coat been so important a feature of woman's dress as it is this season. One may have a dozen and yet have not one too many. Coats used to be made for warmth, but now they are made for everything and for every kind of an occasion there must be two or three coats. In the first place there are the coats that are intended for warmth. They are made of many different materials and styles, for riding, afternoon and evening wear. Then there are the new steamer and motor coats which are quite different from all other kinds and of which every woman needs one. The Jordan Marsh Company is showing some in Bannockburn mixtures, very fashionable in London. They are smartly built and decidedly distinctive. The new sport coats and blazer jackets come in plain colors and white; also in stripes and often show college colors. Norfolk and Mackinaw coats are for golf, yachting, tennis and other outdoor sports.

For warm weather mohair dust coats are almost indispensable for motoring and traveling; they protect the dress, and if a little warmth is needed, give just enough. Tussah and linen coats are sometimes used in place of the mohair and make good coats for town wear. Pongee coats are more dressy and equally suitable for motoring or street wear. White coats are charming for afternoon and evening, and the Jordan Marsh Company is showing them in mistral, sponge, ratine, polo cloth and serge. The latest midsummer novelty is the new three quarter top coat. It comes in a variety of smart fabrics including white serge, polo cloth, shepherd's plaid, and attractive wool mixtures. All these coats and still more are exhibited by the Jordan Marsh Company and are reasonably priced.

A Chinese Chippendale chair so rare it has been asked for by private exhibition, can be seen any day at "Ye Old Shop" at 379 Boylston street, conducted by Mrs. J. M. Wise. It has attracted many persons to the shop. A "ribbon" chair is another rarity, the back appearing to be fashioned by a ribbon of wood. The chairs are of historic and artistic as well as antique interest. That they are genuine is guaranteed by Mrs. Wise who lays stress upon her antiques being authentic, and not modern reproductions. Mrs. Wise has a fondness for old glass and in her shop has collections which are visited by persons from far and near. Every once in a while she expresses a box of it on approval to some connoisseur in a distant city and seldom has anything been returned. An odd piece she is now showing is a card tray that looks as though it were made of tortoise shell but is in reality glass. It is round like a platter with one end looped over. Her collection is well worth seeing.

All day today, at Phillips Beach, Swampscott, the handsome North Shore home of John Shepard of Boston will be on exhibition for all who care to inspect it, and on Tuesday the beautiful furnishings will be placed on sale at auction. Mr. Shepard has sold the real estate, intending to establish a home for himself on the opposite coast, in California, and now wishes to dispose of all that is in the house. Many Boston people have been entertained at this residence and doubtless will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase some of its beauties as well as secure souvenirs of the friendship existing between them and the owner. Rare antique Japanese hangings, bronze and marble statues, busts, clocks, among them an antique mahogany hall clock, antique

Persian rugs and carpets, paintings, water colors and etchings by prominent American and European artists, are among the things to be sold. In addition to this is custom-made furniture for parlor, chamber, dining room, library and porch, a Mason & Hamlin organ and a Henry F. Miller baby grand piano. The sale will be conducted by the Lewis J. Bird Company, auctioneers, 32 Bromfield street, Boston.

As fashions change in gowns and hats so do they in carpets and rugs, only not quite so often. Manufacturers must constantly get out new designs, else there would be so many of the same kind on the market there would be danger of coming across the one pattern of floor covering in nearly every house one visited. Therefore after making a certain number of a given pattern the makers of rugs and carpets start on new designs, and the dealers like to dispose of the old patterns, just as merchants like to sell all the coats and suits of one season to make away for the styles of the next. The Gilchrist Company is now offering a selection of discontinued patterns in Axminster, Brussels, velvet and tapestry rugs at one third from their regular value. All the designs are among the best of the present season and the rugs are perfect so that the sale is a bona fide one. Some of the Axminster rugs in Oriental designs and colorings are especially suitable for parlor, library or living room. Wilton seamless rugs are good for parlors and reception rooms. Among the carpets are some samples that have been used by salesmen in solicited orders. They are in no wise soiled or damaged and make good rugs or strips for small halls and passage ways. Floor cloth also has been reduced.

With the return of the regular firemen of the steam trawlers Surf and Swell at T wharf today, the firemen's strike with that company was brought to an end, an agreement having been signed between the Marine Firemen's Union and the Bay State Fishing Company. As soon as the other trawlers come in the men will return to work at an increase of \$10 a month, giving them \$50 instead of \$40 a month. This was the result of a compromise, and affects 12 men, two firemen on each of the six trawlers.

The rest of the striking seamen are in the same condition as formerly, for no change has been so far effected. Three companies are still holding out, the New England Coal & Coke Company, the White Oak Transportation Company and the Coastwise Steamship Company.

OPINION MAY HALT BOILER INQUIRY

Decision which is likely to be of great importance to owners and operators of boilers in this state has been by Attorney-General Swift, and if Governor Foss accepts the ruling of his attorney-general the work of boiler inspection in this state is likely to be suspended until the Legislature can take further action.

The ruling of the attorney-general is that the position of chief inspector of boilers, created by act of the Legislature of 1906, and to which Joseph H. McNeill was appointed by Governor Gould, expired with the resignation of Mr. McNeill.

The statutes provide that no boiler may be operated in this commonwealth until it has been inspected and a certificate has been issued by the chief inspector of boilers. Fees amounting to \$25,000 and \$30,000 a year were also received by this official and turned over to the state.

WORLD MEETING PROSPECTS GROW

Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard, who as chairman of the committee on program of the Boston executive committee for the fifth international congress of chamber of commerce, was the American representative at the meeting of the permanent committee at Brussels on June 28, writes enthusiastically of the outlook for the congress in Boston, says the Chamber of Commerce News.

BRIDGEWATER STATISTICS GIVEN

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Bridgewater's tax rate this year is \$16 on \$1000, the same as last year. The assessors are now at work on the tax list. Statistics as reported by them are: Number of horses, 409; milch cows, 393; dwellings, 1055; swine, 50; fowl, 6092; sheep, 13. There is a net gain of seven dwellings. Horses show a decrease of 18, cows a decrease of 30, swine a decrease of 40, sheep a decrease of 17 and fowl an increase of 375.

FIRE STARTED ON ZEELAND

NEW YORK—A Brussels message to the New York Herald says that seamen set fire to the steamship Zeeland, at Antwerp. The damage is not stated. The managers of the Seamen's Syndicate have been arrested.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—House No. 91 Essex st., Malden, Mass.; 3-apartment house, five and six rooms; rent \$15 and \$16 each per month; in excellent repair, modern improvements; will sell at a bargain, easy terms, or would be willing to exchange for a small farm near Boston where I can keep chickens. Address J. E. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
Reading sq. Tel. Office 125. Res. 185.
ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-5

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Capt. A. G. Wintehaler, detached general board, to special duty, navy department.

Commander Thomas Washington, detached command the Yorktown, to command the Denver.

Lieut. J. M. Enoch, detached the Yorktown to the Denver as executive officer.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Jr., and H. B. Riche, detached the Colorado, home, await orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. S. Rees, detached the Colorado, home, await orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. S. Hickey, detached the Dolphin, home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. W. Crosse, detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal., to the Denver.

Ensign C. C. Thomas, detached the Yorktown, to receiving ship at Mare Island.

Ensigns Edwin Guthrie and W. C. Faus, detached the Yorktown, to the Denver.

Ensigns J. A. Murphy and F. E. Johnson, detached the Buffalo, to the Denver.

Ensign C. C. Windsor, detached the Yorktown, to the Alert.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Kaufman, detached the Louisiana, to the Tacoma.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Cameron, detached the Yorktown, to the Denver.

Passed Assistant Paymaster L. W. Jennings, Jr., detached the Kansas, home, wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster Frank Baldwin, to the Kansas.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur Middleton, detached the Yorktown, to the Denver.

Assistant Paymaster R. H. Johnston, to naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

Chief Boatswain J. W. Stokley, detached the Supply, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner Samuel Chiles, charge naval powder depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N. H.

Chief Gunner J. C. Evans, detached navy yard, Mare Island Cal., to naval station, Guam.

Gunner William Cronan, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Carpenter W. E. Winant, to navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Carpenter R. R. Clarke, to naval station, Hawaii.

Paymaster Clerk G. C. Siefert and M. C. Haft, appointments revoked.

Cablegram from the commander-in-chief, Asiatic fleet:

Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, detached command the Pampana to the Dale.

Lieut. L. E. Morgan, to the Saratoga.

Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker, to the Rainbow.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. E. Morrison, detached the Queros, home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. V. Lowe, detached command the Pompey to the Mohican.

Lieut. (junior grade) B. B. Taylor, to the Pampana.

Ensign J. C. Jennings, to the Wilmington.

Ensign F. T. Berry, to the Dale.

Ensign W. O. Wallace, detached the Saratoga, to the Pompey.

Ensign G. K. Stoddard, to the Piscataqua.

Ensign D. E. Kempf, detached the Monadnock, to the Helena.

Ensign R. G. Haxton, to the Monadnock.

Ensigns G. T. Swasey and H. B. Cecil, to the Albany.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Martin Donelson, detached the Cincinnati, to the Wilmington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Minter, detached the Wilmington, to the Cincinnati.

Chief Boatswain Gustav Sabelstrom, detached the Piscataqua, to naval station, Olongapo.

Boatswain W. E. O'Connell, detached the Pompey, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner O. E. Reh, detached naval station, Olongapo, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner R. H. Cheney, detached naval station, Olongapo, to naval station, Cavite, R. I.

Army Notes

WASHINGTON—Orders will shortly be issued at the war department ending the military career of historic old Ft. McHenry at Baltimore.

Brig-Gen. E. M. Weaver, chief of coast artillery, has prepared orders for the transfer of the garrison at Ft. McHenry to Ft. Strong in Boston harbor.

The Revenue-Cutter Service Gazette July 6—First Lieut. of Engineers H. W. Spear, granted 30 days' extension of leave, beginning July 11.

July 8—First Lieut. B. H. Camden, granted 30 days' leave, beginning July 15.

July 9—First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, granted 30 days' leave, beginning Aug. 1.

First Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted 30 days' leave, beginning Aug. 5.

Second Lieut. of Engineers A. P. Patterson, granted 30 days' leave upon re-

BOOKS

BOOKS Old and New

A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals. Back Numbers of Leading Magazines. FOUNTAIN PENS. SMITH & MCCANCE. BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS. 38 Bromfield St., Boston. Telephone four orders—Fort Hill 2221.

BOOK & ART EXCHANGE

203 Bowles Building. Grand River Ave. and Griswold St. DETROIT, MICH. Bibles, Books, Cards, Pictures, Motives, Quarters Covers and Lesson Markers. Send for Catalog.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, century dictionaries, New International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

FINANCIAL

WANTED—To borrow \$500 to \$1000 at good rate of interest, to extend good going little business in suburbs. Can pay it back at rate of \$100 per month. Have good salary in Chicago. Address J. M. DAVIS, 1322 Wabash ave., Chicago. Third floor.

INSURANCE

Samuel Graham, Tel. 1053 Wabash. INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. REAL ESTATE LOANS. 115 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

IF YOU EXPECT to have a home some day in Southern California, why not purchase your lot now (pay for it in installments, if desired), start your trees, shrubs and flowers, and have it ready when you wish to build. For particulars address WRIGHT, KINGSLEY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

FOR SALE OR RENT. On attractive terms, large brick house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; lot 100x300 feet; 5 minutes from business center. Bldg. N. Y. Address N. B. PAYNE, 31 West Tenth st., New York city.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings to Dept. 76 P. E. Leland, 37 Mill st., Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SPORTING GOODS STORE. Owner removing to California, must dispose of this well-established business, within 30 miles of Boston. Low rent, good trade, best location. F. A. CLOUGH, Marlboro, Mass.

SALES MANAGER WANTED—For superlative patented article now being manufactured. Must invest \$3000 to \$5000 for advertising, etc. Half interest and good salary to right man, a splendid opportunity. R. C. BRYANT, First National Bank bldg., Chicago.

INVESTIGATIONS

CIVIL WORK handled, habits and associates of any person investigated; terms reasonable; absolute secrecy. FAYLOR & CO., 12 School st., Boston, rm. 38. Phone Port Hill 2550. Nights, Brookline 2228-W.

porting of Second Lieut. of Engineers H. F. Johnson.

Engineer-in-chief C. A. McAllister, granted two days' leave, beginning July 8.

Second Lieut. L. T. Chalker, granted 30 days' leave, commencing Aug. 1.

Capt. H. B. West, preparatory orders to the Pamlico.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Massachusetts, the Mississippi and the Missouri are at Newport.

The Denver is at Mare Island.

The Iowa is at New York city.

The Marblehead left Portland for Port Angeles.

The Ozark left Washington for Tangier sound, Chesapeake bay.

The Decatur left Shanghai for Chefoo.

The Ajax left Boston for Lambert Point.

The Oregon left Astoria for Seattle.

The Bailey left Norfolk for Annapolis.

Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols, granted five days' leave, beginning July 11.

Second Lieut. of Engineers H. F. Johnson, ordered to the Windom for temporary duty.

July 10—First Lieut. Charles Satterlee, granted 28 days' leave of absence.

Second Lieut. of Engineers C. J. Curtiss, granted 30 days' leave, beginning upon completion of repairs to Winona.

PROVINCES IN INDIA TO HAVE OWN FUNDS

(Special to the Monitor) SIMLA, India—The resolution in which the government of India recently announced their intention of maintaining permanent financial settlements with the provincial administrations is of no little interest in view of the expectations roused in India by a statement in the government despatch with regard to the recent changes.

Up to the financial year 1870-71 the provincial governments were absolutely dependent on grants allotted to them by the government of India, but since then many branches of revenue have been allotted wholly to the provinces, whilst others have been shared with them. By the arrangement which has now been made each province will be allotted growing revenues estimated as being sufficient for its expenditure, and with these each province will be expected to pay its way without further assistance from the central government.

FIRE IN WORCESTER HOTEL

WORCESTER, Mass.—Sixty guests in the Hotel Carlyle at Pleasant and Crown streets escaped from a fire which started in the kitchen of the hotel about midnight last night. The fire necessitated the sending in of two alarms, and caused a damage of over \$5000.

HOTELS

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY. Coleman House. Capacity 400. Whole square on the ocean. EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PLAN. Open for the entire year. Beautifully remodeled. Steam heat, large sun-parlors. SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS. The Marlborough. Leading all-year hotel. Central location. Private suites with bath. Capacity 200. Booklets. A. M. SEXTON.

The Peninsula

SEABRIGHT, N. J. OCEAN FRONT, delightfully cool; attracts select patronage; suites with bath. 15 minutes from New York. Open June 27th. M. M. DEDERER.

HOTEL PINES

COTUIT-BY-THE-SEA, MASS. Best of Bathing and Boating. NOW OPEN. Booklet. N. C. MORSE.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN. Lake Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y. FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL. Lake George, N. Y. MORTIMER M. KELLY, Mgr.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FURNISHED farmhouse, stable, garage, quiet neighborhood, fine view, good location. For particulars address DRISKO FARM, Addison, Maine.

SUMMER BOARD

WANTED—Few boarders on farm in N. H. beautiful scenery near several lakes; short distance from Lake Umbagog; \$7 per week; reduction for 2 or 3 months. Address MISS WALTER SMITH, Meredith, N. H. R. F. D. No. 1.

STUDIOS

SUNNY Living room and business office; also artist's and photographer's studio; finest location; modern improvements; rent reasonable. Address ALLEN HALL BUILDING, 351A Boylston St. Phone B. B. 800.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

2c Each—Sharpened—2c Each. Any blade sharpened; guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded; mail orders; returned, postpaid. HUB SHARPENING CO., 40 Causeway st., Boston.

YACHTS AND BOATS

FOR SALE. A cruising launch, 47 feet long, 10½ feet deep and 25-horsepower Globe engine in commission; absolute perfect condition; price to sell

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N.

SITUATIONS WANTED—

AND HOUSEMAN (32, single,
 Mention No. 7474. STATE
 OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
 Boston, Tel. Oxford 2-1100. 26
 DRIVER (20, single, residence
 mention 7504. STATE FREE
 (no fees charged), 8 Kneel- 15
 and tel. Ox. 2960.
 MAN of good address desires
 means to pay for tuition in
 reference, JOHN KASPER,
 Hill Wldg. 13
 MAN (19) with 2 years' high
 school, desires position in whole-
 house with good future. JO-
 HAN, 35 Lena pk., Dorches- 13
 ter.
 MAN (17) would like position
 as one who knows knowledge of
 traveling and driving. ED-
 MUND Blue Hill av., Roxbury, 13

N (20) wants any kind of em- 13
ployed worker good habits; best
HILIP S. DRAPER, 507 West
Lynde, Mass. 15
N (21, single, residence Rox-
bury) wants position in hotel at sum-
mer; mention 7472, STATE
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 13
N (married), 5 years' experi-
ence as contractor and mason
wants ability and energy; see
HAROLD C. RICHARDSON,
1000 Dorchester, Mass. 15
N wants position on gentle-

all-round man; can do in-
painting and repairing; tools
RICHARD W. SMITH, Box 44,
ss. 18
N (American, Protestant, 26)
9 years' useful experience
bookkeeping; reliable, capable;
JULIUS ROY HOWLAND,
v., West Somerville, Mass. 15
N (19) wants position with
with opportunity of working
and. CHARLES LESLIE
Porter st., Melrose, Mass. 15
N (19), H. S. of Commerce
wledge of bookkeeping and

WANTS work: will go any-
 RY JEROME, 6 Ashland st.,
 26

NS WANTED—FEMALE

ATOR—Trustworthy, Prot-
 in woman wishes employ-
 day: any kind of work. A.
 MAN, 169 Warren av., Bos-
 26

WOMAN (45), institution
 experience, would act as at-
 tress a week, substitute in store,
 best references. MRS. WM.
 N. 74 Harold st., Roxbury.

15
T—Tactful, young woman
with adult or child; cap-
rice institution and with drink-
ing; references. OEOPIA
Draper av., Arlington, Mass.,
17
T (English, Protestant) de-
of infant; \$10 week; refer-
STEVENS DIRECTORY, 120
Boston; tel. 1926 Oxx., 13
T—Refined, educated Pro-
woman wishes position to
or 4 children, or for elderly
e beach or country. Apply
WEN, care Mrs. E. M. Avery,

Boston, suite 3. 20
 T'S position wanted by re-
 cent Protestant woman for
 heavy work; best references.
 Q. EMP. B'REAT 13, Boyl-
 st. 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20
 T-COMPANION, experienced
 ly people; city or suburbs;
 good reader, packer, refined
 ; best references. NELLIE
 96 St. Botolph st., Boston
 0-1. 18
 ALESLADY—Position wanted
 ing over a year's experience;
 ference furnished. MARY
 Dorchester st., South Bos-

PER and stenographer de- 13
 per, capable and trustworthy.
 M. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H. 15
 PER experienced double en-
 of taking charge of books,
 closing same, trial balance,
 e; good practical experience;
 nished. LELLA A. CARTEI,
 t. Dorchester, Mass. 16
 PER—Young woman (Ameri-
) desires permanent posi-
 tion, clerk or assistant. 2
 ence, 7 years in last place.
 SITING, 344 Cambridge st.
 rms. 18

ER—American girl wants
 bookkeeper, cashier or clerk;
 best references. E. L. PAIGE,
 Lowell, Mass. 13
 and salesgirl, millinery, suits
 city). \$10; good appearance;
 STATE FREE EMP. OF-
 s charged). S. Kneeland st.,
 OX. 2960. 13
 SAID (residence Cambridge).
 TOWN 7481. STATE FREE
 EMP. (no fees charged). S. Kneeland
 st.; tel. OX. 2960. 13
 —Experienced woman desires
 a office, cleaning or work by
 RY MOORE, 605 Shawmut av.,

17
-Young lady desires position
to learn and has knowl-
-edging. R. M. ANDERSON,
on st., Roslindale, Mass. 13
-Woman wishes employment,
-pressing or collecting. MRS.
OODRICH, 922 Madison st.,
20
-Young lady, refined, well
-penman, wishes clerical po-
-sition (typography) in Boston;
-please Address RUTH HABE,
-100 av., Roslindale, Mass. 10
-single, residence Everett,
-88-88; mention 7496. STATE

OFFICE (no fees charged), 5
Boston: tel. OX. 2960. 13
single, residence Everett),
7496. STATE FREE EMP.
(no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.,
x. 2900. 20
private exchange operator
(residence Jamaica Plain), 83-
7458. STATE FREE EMP.
(no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.,
x. 2900. 20
- ATTENDANT - Lady ex-
cuse of elderly people and
special care, wishes position
28 Appleton st., Boston. 16
position wanted by competent

ferences; Seashore or coun-
MISS MCCREHAN, Emp.
ssachusetts ave., cor. Boyl-
n. 13
man wants place as cook in
at seashore where several
good references; or will do
washing and ironing, by the
A. J. COLEMAN, 140 North-
oxbury, Mass. 20
SECOND—Two capable girls
together; can furnish ex-
cuses. MERCANTILE EMP.
Massachusetts av., Cam-
Tel. 2904-W. 11

Old woman, wished position
 all family; best of references.
 MRS. A. M. HAVEN, 364
 Chelsea, Mass. 18
 SECOND MAID—Cook, good
 and, young, neat, willing girl;
 Irish positions. MISS RAG-
 OFFICE, room 2, 36 Boylston
 20
 Position wanted by Nova Scotia
 man or country. Apply to
 IAN. Emp. Office, 126 Massa-
 chusetts St., Boston. 21
 WAITRESS, thoroughly
 experienced; best references

MODERATOR wants post-
office family, sea-shore or coun-
try maid is kept: \$7 week
EMP. BUREAU. 13
23, Cambridge, Mass. 34

NO PAY IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION

SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION-GOVERNESS—Young woman of culture and education, 11 years' successful experience, desires position; excellent references. Apply by letter to MISS LILLIAN HADEN, Evinston, Va. 1

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every body's, the Delineator and Adventure; a good, steady worker can earn good salary. Write to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Butterick bldg., New York. 1

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER wanted to take charge and cook in family of eight. Address MRS. A. P. FELT, San Pedro, Cal. 2

SECRETARY WANTED—Woman to act as personal secretary to director of large conservatory of music connected with large university in the middle West; must have initiative, adaptability, good judgment, executive ability, refinement, intelligent, good education, must be efficient, tact, endurance; must be methodical and neat; salary will depend upon experience, ability and desirability of the person selected. Address by letter only to L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st. Boston. 1

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

CHAUFFER (married) desires position in Pasadena with real estate firm or financial institution. Has 10 years experience in know surrounding country. 2100 1/2th St., CULVER CITY, CALIF. 90230

CIVIL ENGINEER. Harvard University graduate. 10 years experience. DESIRES position, anywhere in the U.S. or Canada. Please send resume to: LE ROY W. CUMMINGS, 618 S. Burlington av., Los Angeles, CA 90005

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING experienced (state, Ohio 1977) desires positioning manufacturing or construction work; experience handling maintenance, electrical, mechanical, and instrumentation. Location: West Prefere. Wash. D.C. or Baltimore, Md. 21201

GARDNER, experienced in plant/instrumentation, available, attending to grounds, general maintenance, etc. 10000 1/2th St., Los Angeles, CA 90044

BANKS employment; references. Address—
 FRANK F. MORGAN, Station A, Madison
 Ave., Cal.
 GROCERY CLERK desires position
 thoroughly acquainted with all branches
 of the trade and can fill any position. L.
 J. HARRIS, 1001 1st St., Columbia,
 Wash. Sta., Seattle, Wash. 2
 HORSESHOER—Temperate floor
 and fireman; experienced fireman can handle
 shop; pleasant and capable (32); wishes
 to change location. Write to F. L. A. 100,
 General Delivery, San Francisco, Cal.
 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, technical
 graduate, 5 years' experience, desires position
 drawing officer will leave office. Write
 G. A. DUREN, General Delivery, Los
 Angeles, Cal.
 SALESMAN—Capable young man with
 5 years' experience as wholesale and retail
 salesman, desires position. Write to
 F. L. A. 100, General Delivery, San Francisco,

On apt. road. A. F. DUCRUET, 1274 Union street
 San Francisco, Cal. 1
 SHORTHAND REPORTER (35) with 10
 years' experience. W. W. GRITTEER, 344
 Greenville St., Grants Pass, Ore. 1
 TRAVELING SALESMAN, 4½ years' ex-
 perience in the Northwest, best references. Seattle
 Wash. 1
 ATTENDANT, years of practical ex-
 perience, desires position in or near Los
 Angeles. MARY TANDERBUSH
 1011 1/2 1st St. W. Seattle, Wash. 1
 BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted as a
 permanent bookkeeper or office assistant; 10
 years' experience. W. W. GRITTEER, 344
 Greenville St., Grants Pass, Ore. 1

DRESSMAKER-Woman of refinement and good address -possessing tact, instantaneous ability, unexcelled, wisdom position -with references. NAB LEWIS
COOK, 325 Central Ave., Pacific Grove, Cal.

COOK (German), first-class, with long references, wise position. MRS. MARSHALL, 907 W. 12th Centre St., South Park, Colo.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced, in first-class work, altogether skillful and creative.
JENNIFER M. S. GREGORY, 136 N. H
VIA, Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL WORKER wanted two or three men doing daily, sweeping and cleaning.

M. GRETTA HENDERSON, 222
 Linden st. Oakland, Cal.
 HOUSEKEEPER—Woman (35) wishes
 position as housekeeper in apartment
 house or small hotel. FRANCES E BURTON
 1240 E. 28th st., Los Angeles, Cal.
 HOUSEKEEPER (35), farm raised, cre-
 dible, visiting California September, wishes
 position as working housekeeper in ranch or
 where other help kept; anywhere, pre-
 ferring Pacific coast;—references. ALICE
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GOVERNNESS, certificated, wanted; to
French and German; teach English lesson
to two children (8 and 11). MRS. RAIN
EDGE, H. M. Gunwaha, Developer
Eng.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERICAL—For parental reasons a mar-
ried man wants to locate in Poughkeepsie.
N. Y., in clerical or responsible position.
Write for reference from present employer.
Address VAN TASSEL, 691 Washington
st., Boston.

COURIER wishes position; European
background; speaks English, French, Italian,
German, Spanish, Russian, and Yiddish.

Paris, New York, Philadelphia; a language; satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH BENAMOR, Coasters Club, Gibraltar.

ENGLISHMAN, residing last 5 years in America, desires position in London; thorough accountant, 28 years' business experience. JOHN A. BELLING, 11 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

English. THOMAS GREEN, N. E., London, E.C. 2.

SALESMAN (fruit), 25 years business with best English firms, desires position. JOHN PEARSON, 261 Cranford Road, West Dulwich, London, Eng.

YOUTH wants work in garden or park; has had experience on flower farm. LEONARD WATSON, 13 Cochrane st. St. Johns Wood, London, N. W., England.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—English girl seeks position as companion or attendant to little girl. American reference. **DAISY BROOKER**, 100 Rock Mount, Fendford Hill, Yeovil, England. 1.

ENGLISH LADY (21) seeks position as governess, companion or secretary, speaks English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Russian, and Greek. References: **W. F. FARRINGTON**, 100 Rock Mount, West Derby, Liverpool, England. 1.

GOVERNESS—Lady (French, Protestant) wants position as finishing governess to young lady or school; thoroughly experienced in French and Italian. References: **MILLY M. CARBONNEL**, 450 Davenport road, Toronto, Can. 1.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER desires engaging position in good family, or manageress of first-class hotel. References: **W. F. FARRINGTON**, 100 Marlborough road, Toronto, Can. 1.

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CO., Butterleek bldg., New York.

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French and German; teach English lessons to two children (8 and 11). MRS. RAIN BRIDGE, H. M. Gunwharf, Devonport, Eng.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERICAL.—For practical reasons, a married man wants to locate in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in clerical or responsible position. Highest indorsement from present employers. Address: VAN TASSEL, 621 Washington St., Boston.

COURIER wishes position; European family or party; highest references. London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia; all languages; satisfaction guaranteed. J. PENNEMOR, Couriers Club, Gibraltar, Spain.

ENGLISHMAN, residing last 5 years

[illegible]

ENGLISH LADY (21) seeks position a
governess, companion or secretary; speak
German; Toronto preferred. M. J. HYDES
Drachten, West Derby, Liverpool, Eng-
land.

GOVERNNESS—Lady (French, Protestant
wants position as finishing governess in
family or school; thoroughly experienced
French and English subjects; references
MILNE, N. CARBONNEL, 489 Davenport
Tr., Toronto, Can.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER desires engage-
ment in good family, or managing
first class hotel; excellent testimonials
MRS. M. E. PARKINSON, 10 Marlborough
bldgs., Walton St., London, S. W., Eng.

Crescent, Woodford Green, N. E., London
Eng.

SALESMAN (fruit), 25 years' business with best English buyers, desires position. JOHN PEARSON, 281 Crosted rd.

YOUTH wants work in garden or park
has had experience on flower farm
LEONARD WATSON, 13 Cochrane st., S.W.
Johns Wood, London, N. W. England. 2

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—English girl seeks position
as companion, or attendant to little child
or aged person. **DAISY BROOKER**
Rock Mount, Fendford Hill, Yeovil, Eng. 2

ENGLISH LADY (21) seeks position as
governess, companion or secretary, speaks
German; Toronto preferred. **M. J. HYDES**
Drachenfels, West Derby, Liverpool, England.
land. 2

GOVERNESS—Lady (French, Protestant) wants position as finishing governess in family or school; thoroughly experienced in French and English subjects; references available. **MRS. M. E. PARKINSON**, 490 Davenport Rd., Toronto, Can.

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right to locate in Poughkeepsie
N. Y., clerical or responsible position
highest indorsement from present employer.
Address VAN TASSELL, 601 Washington

ST. COUSTON wishes position: European
travel party; highest referees, 1
London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia; a
language; satisfaction guaranteed. J.
SEPH BENAMOR, Coasters Club, Gibraltar.

ENGLISHMAN, residing last 5 years in
America, desires position in London; thor-
ough acquaintance 28 years' business expe-
rience. **JOHN A. BELLING**, 11 St. Albans
 Crescent, Woodford Green, N. E., London
Eng.

SALESMAN (fruit), 25 years' business
with best English firms, desires posi-
tion. **JOHN PEARSON**, 101 Crosted
 West Dulwich, London, Eng.

YOUTH wants work in garden or park
has had experience on flower farm
LEONARD WATSON, 13 Cochrane st. S.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—English girl seeks position as companion, or attendant to little child in American residence. **DAISY BROOKER**, care of Rock Mount, Fendford Hill, Yeovil, Eng. 2. 10.

ENGLISH LADY (21) seeks position as governess, companion or secretary, speaks English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Russian, Turkish, Hindustani, Persian, Urdu, and all modern languages. **W. D. L. PUGH**, West Derby, Liverpool, Eng. 1. 10.

GOVERNNESS—Lady (French, Protestant) desires position as finishing governess in family or school; thoroughly experienced and well qualified. **MISS M. J. DUFFY**, 10, St. James's Place, London, W. 1. 10.

MILIE N. CARBONNEL, 450 Davenport, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 10.

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SALESMAN (fruit), 25 years' business with best English buyers, desires position. JOHN PEARSON, 281 Crosted rd, West Dulwich, London, Eng.

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COURIER wishes position; European family or party; highest references. L.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

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ENGLISH LADY (21) seeks position as governess, companion or secretary, speaks English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Russian, Turkish, Hindustani, Persian, Urdu, and Arabic. **J. D. DODD**, 10, St. James's Place, London, W. 1, England.

GOVERNNESS—Lady (French, Protestant) desires position as finishing governess in family or school; thoroughly experienced and well qualified. **MISS M. J. DODD**, 10, St. James's Place, London, W. 1, England.

MILIE N. CARBONNEL, 450 Davenport, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

LADY, Toronto, Can.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER desires engagements in private or public establishments. **MISS M. J. DODD**, 10, St. James's Place, London, W. 1, England.

RATE WAR IN OIL IS FEATURE IN BENGAL MARITIME TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The following remarks on the subject of mineral oil, taken from the report on the maritime trade of the province of Bengal by the collector of customs, will be of interest: "The feature of the year was the rate war between the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Shell Transport Combination. This resulted in a large increase in the imports of foreign oil, but a decline in the case of Burma oil, the net result being an increase in volume of 13 per cent, and in value of 10 per cent. Towards the close of the year a new competitor, the Texas Company, entered the field with a shipment of 95,000 cases, sent from Port Arthur, in Texas, near Galveston.

"Imports of kerosine oil rose by 93 per cent from 164 to 314 million gallons, the increase in value being 86 per cent; of this 69 per cent came from the United States and 30 per cent from

Borneo. Freight was scarce and there was a difficulty in meeting the demand for tank steamers, which perhaps accounts for the fact that 28 per cent of the total landings consisted of case oil. The decrease in the imports of lubricating and hatching oils can be partially explained by the contraction in production in the jute industry during a considerable portion of the year.

"Other sorts of mineral oil include liquid fuel 2,500,000 gallons, valued at Rs. 3 lakhs, 'dangerous petroleum' and white oil. This white oil is refined in Germany and is believed to be used largely for adulterating purposes as well as for the manufacture of hair oil; varieties of this, ranging between a clear oil and a solid mixture and known as solidified oil or petroleum jelly, were also imported. Some portion of the Borneo oil was imported for the purpose of laying the dust on the roads in Calcutta and at Delhi during the Durbar."

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

MERELY DOING HIS DUTY

The would-be contributor wrote: "Your office boy has been returning my jokes. Please look into the matter." And the editor replied: "I have. He is now my chief assistant."—Satire.

FISH WON'T BITE FOR HIM

A pessimist is the man who spoils your fishing trip by constantly reminding you of the money you are losing by not staying at work.—Detroit Free Press.

DIFFICULT TO PLEASE

Biggle—Bilkins is the worst complainant on earth.

Littleton—Think so?

Biggle—Know it. If his friends put him in the presidential chair he'd find fault with the upholstery.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

JIMMY'S PREDICAMENT

As the Sunday school teacher entered her classroom, she saw leaving in great haste a little girl and her still smaller brother.

"Why, Mary, you aren't going away?" she exclaimed in surprise.

"Pleathe, Mith Anne, we've got to go," was the reply. "Jimmy'th thallowed hith collection."—Lippincott's.

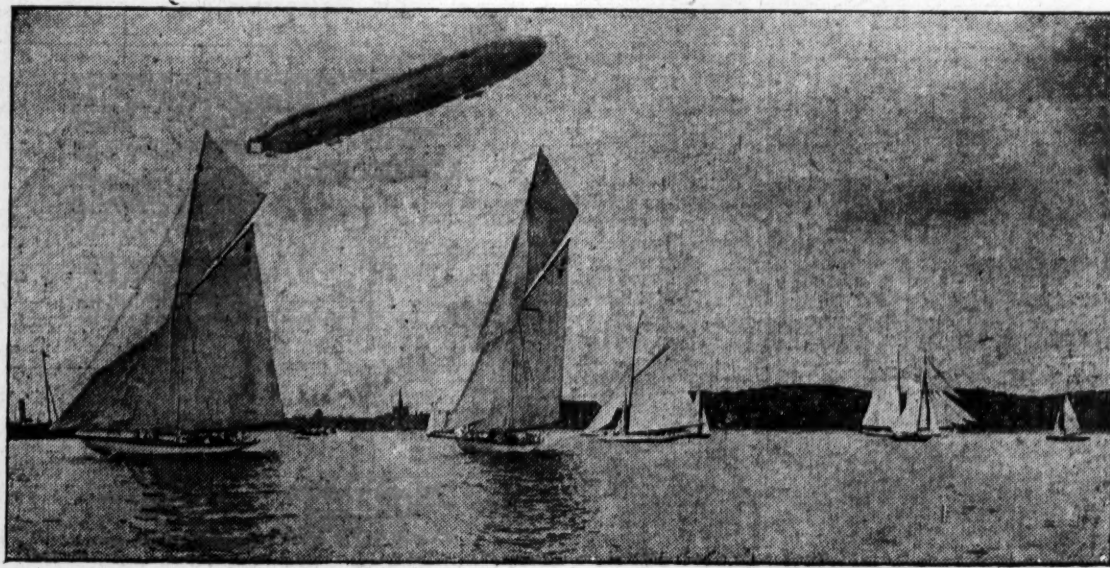
WOULD IF HE COULD

At a Sunday school picnic the preacher said to the boys:

"Now, boys, I will give a penny to the first lad who can ask a question which I cannot answer."

Several tried, but the preacher had the answers. Then little Johnny W. asked: "If you stood up to your neck in soft mud and I threw a stone at your head, would you duck?"—Louisville Herald.

KAISER'S YACHT METEOR IS FIRST IN CLASS A AT THE KIEL REGATTA



(Copyright by Topical Press)

Great German dirigible is seen hovering over yachts at the recent sea carnival at Kiel

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Kiel regatta has been an unquestioned success from every point of view. Whilst only 64 yachts competed last year, the number this season was 136.

Everybody was gratified that the Kaiser's fine yacht Meteor, should win first prize in class A. One of the most interesting items of this memorable week was the presentation of the Cumberland cup to the Kaiser, by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and his majesty's wish that the cup might stand as a visible pledge of the friendship between the two nations is echoed everywhere. At a banquet given by the Imperial Yacht Club, the Kaiser sat between Pierpont Morgan and Sir Thomas Lipton, and two thirds of the guests were British.

His majesty has taken the greatest interest in the new acquisition of the

Hamburg-America line, the Danish motor boat, Florida. This vessel is intended primarily to carry cargo, although there is room for 30 passengers. She is of 7000 tons, and 120 meters long. The engines are of 2600 horse power, and develop a speed of 12 knots.

The Kaiser went for a run of an hour on this, the first Danish boat that has ever been taken over by a German company, and was so pleased with the experience that he cabled his congratulations to the Danish King, speaking highly of this practical innovation in shipbuilding.

MARINES GO TO CANAL ZONE
CAIMANERA—U. S. S. Prairie, a transport, arrived here Sunday and will leave today with United States marines for the Panama Canal Zone.

CHINESE COTTON EXPORT GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—Returns issued giving the export of raw cotton from Tientsin during 1911 show that cotton occupied the first place in the list of exports, accounting for almost a quarter of the total. The export in 1911 was 1,269,126 cwts., as against 383,623 cwts. in 1910, an increase of over 300 per cent.

Considerable assistance is likely to be given to the cotton trade by the undertaking of the Chinese government to take steps to forbid the export of cotton containing more than a specific quantity of moisture, the amount to be settled by the various interests concerned.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the Olympic games in Stockholm.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.—The athletes representing the United States at the Olympic meet in Stockholm have determined to improve a splendid opportunity for advertising to the world the merits of a game that all of them hold dear. Of course that game is base ball. No other could enlist the services of American athletes whose specialties are so varied. Among the runners, hurdlers, jumpers and weight-throwers are many who not only play base ball, but play it well. They now propose that before leaving Stockholm they shall give a demonstration for the especial benefit of the representatives of those benighted nations that know little or nothing of our great national pastime. It is argued that many of the foreign athletes are bound to become converts and that through their efforts base ball will spread until it achieves its destiny and becomes, not simply the great American game, but the great world's game.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—Whatever may be said of the United States as to the lack of certain accomplishments, it can not be charged that athletic ability is wanting. The Americans at the Olympic games in Stockholm are more than fulfilling the hopes of their countrymen. An international meet is a different affair from an interstate contest, and the fact that the United States has finished in one-two-three order in two of the most coveted events is evidence of the ability of the athletes. Twice already have three American flags been run up at the same time on the towers, signifying that this country had taken all.

BALTIMORE SUN.—It's a democratic shipload that landed in Sweden—branny, intelligent representatives of young America. They can't expect to carry off all the honors, but they are giving our European friends a fine exhibition of sportsmanship.

CHICAGO NEWS.—Persons who rejoice in the diversions that smack of outdoors, particularly those diversions that take on the form of a contest, feel a deep sense of gratitude toward Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who was largely responsible for the revival of the quadrennial fair which brings together the most accomplished athletes of the world.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—Descendants of races unknown in the days of Thucydides are apt to carry off some of the laurel crowns. In fact, it is not likely that the nations known in the days of Pericles will be able to make more than a very minor showing.

DAYTON HERALD.—Best of all, the crown of wild olive proves in our day, as in that of old Greece, sufficient incentive to the putting forth of men's best efforts in the great trials of strength and endurance.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—If we keep the Olympic games pure they ought to last and do a great work in bringing mankind closer together. Transient friction, like that which marred the event in England four years ago, there is bound to be occasionally, but on the whole the effect of the meets must work for brotherhood of the nations.

PRINCE RETURNS TO PARIS
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Prince of Wales, who came home for the celebration of his eighteenth birthday, has returned to Paris with his tutor, Mr. Hansell. Princess Mary went to Victoria with her brother and a large crowd assembled to see the prince start.

SHANGHAI LINKED TO EUROPE
(Special to the Monitor)
SHANGHAI.—The inauguration of the first through railway service from Tientsin to Pukow took place recently. The completion of the ferries across the Yangtze and the Hangchow channel will make a continuous railway journey through Shanghai to Europe a possibility.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

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Boston ACCOUNT BOOKS BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites demanded by the premium of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER Phone Richmond 1492. ANDIRONS ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, R. E. MACY, 110 Revere st., Boston. Tel. B. R. 3600. ART O. CUSUMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, 386 Revere st., Boston; 36 East 21st st., New York. ART CALENDARS DE LUXE Also Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. RUTEN, C. A. FAIRBAIN, 57 Dorchester Ave. Ext'n., Boston, Mass. ARTIST PICTURES, MOTTOES, SOUVENIRS, Celluloid Marker, 25c. Steel 50c. Tealite Student's Desk \$2.50. Cat. free. JOHN H. TRARIE, 420 Revere st., Boston, Mass. ARTISTS' MATERIALS CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Souvenir Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITES, 10 Bromfield st. AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies. 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Madame Cliff, custom corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2978. CUTLERY J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.—Best American, English and German makes. FURNITURE MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 40 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.	FLORISTS "CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay, 2311. FURNITURE EXCHANGE NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly st. Rich. 2777. GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. GROCERS YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 128-128 1/2 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store. HAIR WORK COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31. HARDWARE J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.—BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE. 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Real Estate Market News

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another important deal has just been closed in Back Bay vacant land which means considerable for that section because of the high class improvements that will follow at once. Since actual work on the Boylston street subway was started many large enterprises of a real estate character have been promoted and thousands of dollars found ready employment in substantial improvements.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have sold a large tract of land on Bay State road, containing 31,000 square feet, to Davis & Sherman, who have already contributed largely to the embellishment of Back Bay, and it is their intention now to erect on this site four five-story apartment houses of the largest type and finest construction, which will have a clear and unobstructed view of the Charles river. F. S. Roche was the broker in the transaction.

WEST END TRANSACTIONS

Number 23 Wall street, consisting of a 5-story and basement brick building and lot running through to Ransom court containing 1350 square feet of land is the most important parcel of West End real estate to change hands today. Joseph Weinberg is the buyer. It is taxed in the name of Esther Blumenthal for \$11,200 and \$4400 of this amount is land value.

BRIGHTON PURCHASE

Andrew F. Nesbitt has taken title to the buildings and 9955 square feet of land on the corner of Pearson street and Brookdale avenue, Brighton, owned heretofore by the William W. Babcock Company. The property is valued at \$17,400 for taxes, of which the land carries \$1200.

READING, Mass.—Although the greatest building activity and period of real estate development this town has known, has resulted in a gain of \$201,400 in the value of land and buildings, the assessors today announced the tax rate as \$19.50 per \$1000, an increase of \$1.10. The cause of the additional tax rate is increased municipal expenditures to the amount of \$18,000 and a rise of \$1100 in the state tax.

The assessors' figures are: Value of buildings, \$3,314,825, an increase of \$183,550; value of land, \$2,092,860, an increase of \$47,850; value of personal estate, \$1,132,230, a decrease of \$5043; total valuation, \$6,539,924, a net gain of \$190,357; number of polls, 1870, a gain of 71.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The metropolitan district of Boston is not shown separately in the following table, but from information obtained at the building permit department of the city, Boston still holds third place in a list of 78 cities reporting to date.

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded to date July 10, 1912, \$105,887,000; corresponding period, 1911, \$88,741,000; 1910, \$88,500,000; 1909, \$84,821,000; 1908, \$48,384,000; 1907, \$71,396,000; 1906, \$62,370,000; 1905, \$65,500,000; 1904, \$46,901,000; 1903, \$51,663,000; 1902, \$67,208,000; 1901, \$64,580,000.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The following figures show the position and wonderful condition of the real estate market for this time of year, when brokers and operators are usually away at the seashore or mountains. The comparisons prove 1912 way ahead of last year and even last week in volume of business done.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending July 13, 1912:

Date	Transactions	Mtgs.	Am't.
July 8	67	33	\$85,410
July 9	12	56	1,542,650
July 10	14	35	\$91,290
July 11	88	42	183,880
July 12	92	31	\$8,867
July 13	50	25	289,630
Totals	423	222	\$2,521,726
Same week in 1911	425	201	979,776
Same week in 1910	475	218	1,441,417
Wk. end. July 6, 1912	245	121	1,437,619

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Andrew Blume, mtgee., to Giovanni Fierro et ux., Henrichman st., d.; \$200.
Evelyn Blumenthal, to Joseph Weinberg, Wall st. and Ransom ct., q.; \$1.
Charles B. Gleason, to Jarvis Lamson et al., Kingston st., q.; \$1.
Walter C. Stone, gdn., to Jarvis Lamson et al., Kingston st., d.; \$6700.
EAST BOSTON
Abraham Watchmaker et al. to Rebecca Aptekar, Porter st., q.; \$1.
Fannie Phillips to Dora Casson, Chelsea st., q.; \$1.
ROXBURY
Grace G. White et al. to Martin Riordan et ux., Cliff st., w.; \$1.
Rebecca Schneider to Rachel Davis, Bickford st., w.; \$1.
DORCHESTER
Ella L. Sanborn to William H. Hardy, Moreley st., q.; \$1.
Annie Morrissey et al. to William Riley, Topfield and Stanbury sts., q.; \$1780.
Evelyn Blumenthal, to Joseph Weinberg, Topfield and Stanbury sts., d.; \$800.
Mary E. Farrell to Ellen G. Sullivan, Deering rd., q.; \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Securities Real Estate Trust to Fred Wellington, New Haven st. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. st., q.; \$1.
John A. Hovey to Frank M. Aldrich, Langrange st., q.; \$1.
John A. Hovey to Frank M. Aldrich, Langrange st. and Welton rd., q.; \$1.
CHELSEA
Chelsea Savs. Bk., mtgee., to Louis R. Kierman, Spruce st., d.; \$253.
Louis R. Kierman to Mary E. Kierman, Spruce st., q.; \$1.
Joseph Werman to Nathan Weinstein, Orange st., q.; \$1.
Lizette Ashman to Myer Ashman, Elm st., q.; \$1.
Isaac Frank, mtgee., to Charles Welton, Grove st., 3 lots, d.; \$9000.
Charles Welton to Thomas M. Smith, Grove st., 3 lots, q.; \$1.
WINTHROP
Annabel Snow to Lucy W. Buehler, Bos-

ton, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R., q.; \$1.
John E. Eaton to William H. Lehman et al., Pleasant park 11; \$1.
BRIGHTON
William W. Babcock Co. to Andrew T. Nesbitt, Pearson st. and Brookdale rd., 4 lots, q.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Chelsea st., 84, ward 2; Antonetta Frusso; alter store and tenements.
St. James st., 9, ward 21; Mrs. H. G. Clay; alter dwelling.
Brookline rd., 258, corner Mount a., ward 26; John W. McShane; move dwelling.
Parmenter st., 11, ward 6; L. A. & A. C. Hutchesley, F. A. Narcross; alter dwelling.
Devonshire st., 32-34, ward 6; est. of P. P. Putnam & Co.; alter offices.
Commercial st., 210-218, and 2-6 Lewis st.; alter mercantile.
Tremont st., 77, ward 7; Richard M. Hamlin et al.; alter stores and offices.
Tremont st., 251-256; McAlister estate; alter hotel.
Edinboro st., 19, ward 7; M. Gation; alter mercantile.
Tremont st., 494-498, ward 8; John R. Magellan, S. J. Rankin; alter store and tenements.
Norway st., 7, and Bickersstaff st., ward 30; Jacob L. Nesson; alter tenements.
Beacon st., 304, ward 11; Mrs. C. A. Richardson; alter dwelling.
Peterboro st., 105, ward 11; Davis & Sherman; alter tenements.
Quincy st., 183, ward 20; J. Neustadt, Jr.; alter stores and tenements.
Huntington ave., near Conant, ward 19; J. J. Johnston, Jr.; alter tenements.
Huntington ave., 569, corner Rugles st., ward 19; Samuel Altman; alter stores and tenements.
Whitfield st., 130-138, ward 20; C. H. Waltman, S. S. Levy; alter dwelling.
Quincy st., 104, 185, 187, ward 20; S. Neustadt; alter stores and tenements.
Lamarine st., 87, ward 22; Henry C. Hess; alter dwelling.
Washington st., 555, ward 25; Mary E. McTigue; alter dwelling.
Commonwealth ave., 1238-1254, ward 25; Benjamin Levine; alter tenements.
Main st., 246, ward 5, corner Phillips st.; alter dwelling.
Lincoln st., 5-7, ward 25; H. Seathway; alter dwelling.
Bunker Hill st., 33, ward 3; A. E. Corey; alter dwelling.

GOV. WILSON TO HAVE FREE REIN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGREES

CHICAGO—When the Democratic national committee met in the St. Francis room of the Congress hotel today it was evident that the will of Governor Wilson as presidential nominee would be regarded as supreme. If the entire Wilson program is carried out by the committee—and it was generally understood today that it would be—the old national committee will be practically out of business.

The committee which it was understood Governor Wilson desired should direct his campaign is to be headed by William F. McCombs as chairman and the following: William McAdoo at New York and Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma, Congressmen Burleson and Henry of Texas, Committeemen R. Hudspeh, Joseph Daniels, North Carolina; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; and William Sausbury, Delaware. The desires of Governor Wilson were delivered by Committeeman Hudspeh of New Jersey, who arrived just before the opening session of the committee.

The late arrival of Messrs. McCombs and Hudspeh delayed the meeting, which was scheduled to start at noon. Mr. Hudspeh said that he came to Chicago with a verbal message from Governor Wilson to the committee, but that he was not at liberty to give out anything about it until it had been given to the committee. Mr. Hudspeh said that Chicago would likely be chosen as the national headquarters for the Democrats during the campaign. Committee men admitted that they did not know what the Wilson program for them was. All agreed that the wishes of the nominee would be respected.

PORPOISES TRAIL FRUIT STEAMER

Great schools of porpoises were passed by the United Fruit Company's steamship Admiral Schley, Captain Stakes, which reached her berth at Long wharf today from Jamaica ports. From the top of passing Cape Hatteras until reaching Highland light there was hardly an hour when the porpoises could not be seen jumping out of the water. For hours they raced along with the frigate. The Schley came from Port Antonio, Kingston, and Port Morant, bringing 30,500 bunches of bananas and 594 bags of coconuts. Among the saloon passengers were the Rev. Canon McDermott of Kingston, who is going to Montreal; J. W. Porter, C. V. Hoffmann, A. H. Oxley, Miss W. D. Spratt, Miss H. Spratt of Boston; Miss G. Sinclair and Miss M. Robertson of Montreal; R. Warren and G. F. Warren of Waltham. Capt. J. Jensen will resume command when the steamer leaves Wednesday.

MORE ORANGE TREES TO BE SET
SAINT BERNARDINO, Cal.—Redlands Heights Citrus Company is the name of the new corporation which has taken over the property of the Mentone Heights Company and will plant 100 acres of orange trees on the new acreage. When the new owners have developed all of the property they will have about 700 acres of bearing trees.

MALDEN AND CHELSEA WOMEN MAY OPERATE KOSHER MEAT STORES

Efforts to dispose of shares in the proposed cooperative meat shops in Malden and Chelsea are being made today by the Hebrew women in the Kosher meat campaign for lower prices. More than \$1000 has been contributed in shares for the Chelsea branch and \$500 for the business in Malden and as the result of a series of meetings to be held every night this week it is expected the first of the stores will be opened in a few days.

Picketing was in evidence in the West End. Tomorrow inaugurates a Jewish holiday of nine days in which the use of meat is forbidden.
The scheme to open cooperative stores was adopted at meetings in Malden and Chelsea last evening. The Malden women enrolled 100 shareholders at \$5 each and the Chelsea women 200. A petition to Mayor Farrell of Malden, to enlist his cooperation received 500 signatures. The Chelsea meeting voted to put shares at \$5 each on the market, no individual to be allowed more than five shares. Dividends of 60 per cent are promised shareholders and 40 per cent consumers. The following officers were elected: President Frank Goodman, 92 Chestnut street; treasurer, Louis Kaplan, 72 Poplar street; recording secretary, Samuel Shreibman, 45 William street; financial secretary, Max Sandler, 9 Walnut street.

MR. MITCHELL TO BE FORCED TO COURT

WASHINGTON—Unless John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, recently adjudged guilty of contempt with President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, appears before Justice Wright in the district supreme court today for sentence, or files a written agreement waiving any rights he has in the matter, a bench warrant for his arrest will be issued. There was some doubt about the right of the court to sentence Mitchell when the latter was not present, and Justice Wright deferred sentence until July 15.

Mr. Mitchell has been on a lecture tour through the West and was not in court when the sentence of 12 months and six months in jail, respectively, were imposed on Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison.

ROADS CONGRESS FOR ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A convention of the southern Appalachian good roads congress will be called together in Atlanta Nov. 20 and 21, for the purpose of furthering good roads in this section and the great Appalachian highway in particular. It is proposed to bring together here men interested in good roads from all of the Appalachian territory, which comprises Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON—The Senate judiciary committee voted today to recommend the confirmation of J. Whitaker Thompson to be judge and John C. Swertley to be district attorney in the eastern district of Pennsylvania; also it confirmed the nomination of H. N. Boardman to be United States district attorney in the western district of Oklahoma and J. W. Freeman to be United States district attorney in Montana.

HEADQUARTERS OPENING DELAYED

NEW YORK—Because the work of preparing and furnishing the offices was not completed the Republican national headquarters which will occupy a floor and a half in the Times building in Long-acre square will not be opened until Wednesday. It has been hoped to hold operations today. Charles D. Hilles, national chairman, who will have charge of the campaign, will leave Washington for this city sometime today.

WORK OBTAINED FOR COAST

WASHINGTON—Senator Jones has obtained an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that four of the eight submarines authorized, to cost in aggregate \$4,440,000, shall be built on the Pacific coast; also an amendment authorizing the erection of two large wireless stations, one on the coast of Washington and one in Alaska, to cost not exceeding \$1,000,000 each.

ZINC ORE REACHES \$60 A TON

JOPLIN, Mo.—All records for zinc ore were broken here when \$60 a ton was paid for blends from mines near Webb City. High price spelter during the last few months has steadily increased the price of zinc ore. Many mines have been flooded of late and the output has been curtailed.

BEDFORD LIBRARY GROWS
BEDFORD, Mass.—George R. Blinn, president of the Bedford Free Public Library Corporation, states that there are now 10,618 books in the library or an increase of 381 over last year. The circulation has decreased and only 9562 volumes were taken out as against 9735 in 1910.

SHIPPING NEWS

According to a wireless message received from the Cunarder Laconia today that vessel will reach here Wednesday afternoon from Liverpool, Fishguard and Queenstown with 133 saloon, 235 second cabin and 507 steerage passengers. The vessel was 350 miles southeast of Cape Race at 9:25 p. m. Sunday.

Cadets from the Revenue Cutter Itasca, which is anchored off the New Haven docks, participated in a cutter drill early today. As the cadets rowed between the vessel and the fish pier, South Boston they were instructed and given points about handling boats.

Closing the period of high prices which have prevailed at T wharf during the last few days, a large fleet of fishing vessels reached the pier today. All varieties of fish were plentiful, over 700 large swordfish being in, 3500 fresh mackerel, and large quantities of haddock, cod, pollock, hake and cusk. Halibut was also fairly plentiful, the groundfishermen bringing in 31,900 pounds in addition to their other fares. Dealers prices on steak cod dropped nearly two cents per pound over Saturday's prices, and other prices were also lower, the quotations being: Steak \$1.75 to \$2.50, pollock \$4.50 and cusk \$3. Swordfish brought nine cents per pound.

Arrivals: Hockmoeck 142 swordfish, Catherine D. Enos 120, Rita A. Viator 119, James & Esther 118, Florida 101, Eliza Benner 56, and the Lear C. 40.
Mackerel arrivals: Steamer Philomena 1300 fish, and the schooner Stiletto 2200, all caught off Cape Cod.
Groundfish was brought in as follows: Str Surf 103,000 pounds mixed fish, Str Swell 62,500, schooners Jorgina 82,000, Elk 14,000, Eugenia 28,000, Ellen & Mary 54,000, Rebecca 42,500, Olive F. Hutchins 42,000, Mary F. Sears 47,000, Mary E. Silveira 54,000, Annie Perry 46,800, Josephine DeCosta 16,500, Appomattox 12,200, Viking 12,500, Boyd & Leeds 21,000, Guld Luck 28,500, Laura Enos 74,000, Emilia Enos 20,500, Ignatius Enos 4200, Ellen C. Burke 23,000, Thomas J. Carroll 11,500 and the Arbitrator and W. M. Goodspeed, both of which came in too late to be reported.

Arriving yesterday the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose brought 14 passengers including Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard, who made the round trip on a vacation voyage. Other passengers were Frederick Heckman, May Heckman, Charles D. Scott, Walter H. Scott, Frances E. Scott, Herbert A. Scott, Claude D. Doswell, Mercedes C. Doswell, Arthur B. Gordon, Mary Gordon and Clyde L. Cotton.

Reaching port last night the Leyland line steamer Bohemian, Capt. Neak-Me-Callum, brought 47 cabin passengers from Liverpool. The Bohemian was in wireless communication with the way to prison ship Success, now on the way to Boston. Among the passengers on the Bohemian were the Rev. Jewett Williams, H. Sumnerfield, A. Priestly, W. E. Rex, K. D. Morgan, A. M. Ghost, E. Farrar, B. Crabb, F. Buck and E. Allan.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Annetta (Br.) Durie, Sama, Cuba.
Str A W Perry (Br.) Haves, Charlotte town, P. E. I., Hawkesbury and Halifax, N. S.
Str City of Memphis, Diehl, Savannah.
Str Old Colony, Colverth, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Tug Ontario, Howes, Guttenberg, twg brg J. H. Rutter.
Tug Mercury, Wall, Portland, twg barkentine Kremlin.
Tug Pallas, Vineyard Haven.
Schr Mannie Saunders, Mayo, Franklin, Me., for New York.
Tug Standard, Mugan, New York, twg brg S O Co No 92, and Swin light.
Tug E L Pillsbury, Swin, Lynn, twg brg Bessie, from Salem.
Tug Teaser, Law, Philadelphia, twg brgs Harrisburg and Reachney.
Schr Nellie G. Davis.
Tug Cathoun, Portland.

BEVERLY'S NEW POSTOFFICE SEEN

BEVERLY, Mass.—Hundreds of persons are today inspecting the new post-office at Broadway and Cabot streets which was opened yesterday. The old office in Odd Fellows block has been closed after 25 years of service. Francis Norwood, postmaster, is showing the visitors over the building.

CLASSIFICATION CHANGES ASKED

Propositions to raise the classification on butter in metal cans in crates will be presented to the classification committee in New York on July 23, says today's issue of the Boston Chamber of Commerce News. Other raises affecting butter are also to be proposed, among them changes on less than carloads, from second class to first, and on cans, cartons in barrels, boxes or tubs, or in bulk from second class to first. An endeavor will be made also to have a similar change made in the classification on eggs and poultry.

UNIVERSITY BURDEN TO CITY

CINCINNATI, O.—Mayor Hunt has announced that he would ask the state authorities to take over the University of Cincinnati. The mayor expressed himself as believing that the institution is too much of a burden on the taxpayers of the city of Cincinnati.

FIRE IN WEST VIRGINIA TOWN

MANNINGTON, W. Va.—Fire early today destroyed a half score of buildings in the business section of the town causing \$150,000 damage. Help came from Fairmont.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

CHATHAM, July 14—Passed, tug Catwissa, Philadelphia, twg bgs Buck Ridge, Monitor, and Bethayres, for Boston.

NEWBURYPORT, July 15—Arrd, tug Carlisle, Philadelphia, twg bgs Silver Brook, and will leave on return, clk at Salem for bgs Beechwood, and Boston for bgs Lincoln, and Neshaminy.

BALTIMORE, July 14—Arrd, strs Brighton, Port Antonio; Matilda Weems, Georgetown, S. C. and Charleston, S. C.; Cretan, Jacksonville and Savannah.

Sld, strs Chesapeake, New York; Jean, Tampa; Ocland, Norfolk Gloucester, Boston.
BEAUFORT, N. C., July 14—Sld, U S lightship Tender Maple, Baltimore.
GLOUCESTER, July 14—Arrd, bge 781, Stonington, Me, for Rockport, Mass.
NORFOLK, July 14—Sld, str Kershaw, Boston.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Duart, Philadelphia; Lucy Neff, Georgetown, S. C.; Kiora, Manzanillo, etc.; Manchioneal, Port Antonio; Mohawk, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; El Monte, Galveston; El Dia, do; San Juan, San Juan, etc.

EVERY UNION IN CITY EXPECTED AT MASS MEETING OF CARMEN

Plans will be completed today for the mass meeting to be held by the striking carmen in the Arena on Thursday evening. Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, John J. Attridge, president of the city council; Alderman M. M. O'Connor of Cambridge as well as labor leaders have been asked to make speeches.

Delegations representing every labor union in the city are expected at the meeting. Among those who have signified their willingness to make addresses are James Duncan, vice-president of the A. E. of L.; Frank H. McCarthy, president of the Boston C. L. U.; Fred J. Kneeland of the Painters Union, Arthur M. Huddell of the Boston A. F. of L. building trades department, A. J. Howlett of the Greater Boston Carpenters District Council, Ignatius McNulty of the Cement and Asphalt Workers Union, James H. Vaher, attorney for the Street Carmen's Union and the Rev. E. E. Marsh of Cambridge.

Boston Photo Engravers Union 3 has voted to donate \$50 to aid the striking employees of the Boston Elevated system.

OREGON MINER MELTS MERCURY FROM CINNABAR

"A young man who owns and operates a cinnabar mine in the southern Oregon mountains, and who has been studying and experimenting for years in mercury reduction, has invented a process by which quicksilver can literally be melted from its parent rock, cinnabar, with furnaces heated solely by wood fuel, writes Dennis H. Stovall in "Tycos"—Rochester. "In the Oregon mountains this invention, or process, will prove of great worth, as they contain no coal, or very little, but are heavily timbered with fir and pine," he adds. "This man, W. B. Dennis, with the assistance of moneyed men, is now constructing a mammoth mercury retort or smelter on the Black Butte mines, which will employ the new process of quicksilver reduction."

BRITISH WORKERS' INSURANCE A C T IS NOW IN FORCE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Workman's insurance law became effective today with 10,000,000 wage earners on the rolls under its provisions. In Finsbury square a mass meeting of protest was held at which a copy of the law was burned. Ten thousand Liverpool dock workers struck today to signify their objection to the method of collection of insurance premiums under the new law.

CAPITOL COMMISSION NAMED

EFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Capitol commission has announced the appointment of W. B. Mundis of Chicago, John Van Brunt of Kansas City and H. B. Argonille of New York as the members of the architectural jury which will select the 10 best designs submitted by architects in the preliminary competition. The second stage of competition ends on Sept. 16.

ETTOR MASS MEETING IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—A mass meeting, held under the auspices of the local branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, and in protest of the imprisonment of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo M. Giovannitti, was held on the South common Sunday.

FIRE IN WEST VIRGINIA TOWN

MANNINGTON, W. Va.—Fire early today destroyed a half score of buildings in the business section of the town causing \$150,000 damage. Help came from Fairmont.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance notices and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings		America, for New York.....		July 2	
EASTBOUND		George Washington, for Hamburg		July 3	
Sailings from New York		Oceanic, for New York.....		July 3	
Lusitania, for Liverpool.....		Sailings from Glasgow		July 1	
July 16	for America, for New York.....	July 16	Namundia, for Boston.....	July 16	for New York.....
July 17	for Bremen.....	July 17	Columbia, for New York.....	July 17	for New York.....
July 17	Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.....	July 17	Hessia, for New York.....	July 17	for New York.....
July 17	Oceanica, for Naples-Trieste.....	July 17	California, for New York.....	July 17	for New York.....
July 17	Volturno, for Liverpool.....	July 17	Scotian, for Montreal.....	July 17	for New York.....
July 18	Celtic, for Liverpool.....	July 18	President Grant, for New York.....	July 18	for New York.....
July 18	Helig Olaf, for Copenhagen.....	July 18	Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia.....	July 18	for New York.....
July 18	Carthage, for Liverpool.....	July 18	America, for New York.....	July 18	for New York.....
July 18	La Savoie, for Havre.....	July 18	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y.	July 18	for New York.....
July 18	President Lincoln, for Hamburg.....	July 18	Koenig Albert, for New York.....	July 18	for New York.....
July 18	Arctica, for Naples-Trieste.....	July 18	Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y.....	July 18	for New York.....
July 19	Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp.....	July 19	George Washington, for Hamburg	July 19	for New York.....
July 19	New York, for Southampton.....	July 19	Sailings from Havre	July 19	for New York.....
July 20	Minnehaha, for London.....	July 20	La Touraine, for New York.....	July 20	for New York.....
July 20	Arctica, for Southampton.....	July 20	Bochambou, for New York.....	July 20	for New York.....
July 20	Arctica, for Naples-Trieste.....	July 20	Niagara, for New York.....	July 20	for New York.....
July 20	Noordam, for Rotterdam.....	July 20	Sailings from Antwerp	July 20	for New York.....
July 20	Wessex, for London.....	July 20	Vaderland, for New York.....	July 20	for New York.....
July 23	Mauretania, for Liverpool.....	July 23	Harquette, for New York.....	July 23	for New York.....
July 23	Principe di Piemonte, for Naples-Trieste.....	July 23	Lapland, for New York.....	July 23	for New York.....
July 25	La Provence, for Havre.....	July 25	Sailings from Rotterdam	July 25	for New York.....
July 25	Levegh, for Hamburg.....	July 25	Campanello, for New York.....	July 25	for New York.....
July 25	Koenigstein, for Bremen.....	July 25	for Rotterdam, for New York.....	July 25	for New York.....
July 25	Adriatic, for Liverpool.....	July 25	Sailings from Genoa	July 25	for New York.....
July 25	Adriatic, for Southampton.....	July 25	America, for New York.....	July 25	for New York.....
July 25	St. Paul, for Southampton.....	July 25	Verona, for New York.....	July 25	for New York.....
July 27	Minnetonka, for London.....	July 27	Red Sea, for New York.....	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Wessex, for London.....	July 27	Moltke, for New York.....	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Czar, for Rotterdam.....	July 27	Sailings from Trieste	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen.....	July 27	Ivernia, for New York.....	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Caledonia, for Glasgow.....	July 27	Martha Washington, for New York.....	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Kaiser Franz Josef I., for Naples-Trieste.....	July 27	Sailings from Fiume	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Sant Anna, for Naples.....	July 27	Ivernia, for New York.....	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Sant Anna, for Naples.....	July 27	Sailings from Copenhagen	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Randam, for Rotterdam.....	July 27	United States, for New York.....	July 27	for New York.....
July 27	Arctica, for Liverpool.....	July 27		July 27	for New York.....
July 31	Sailings from Boston	July 31		July 31	for New York.....
July 16	Cymric, for Liverpool.....	July 16		July 16	for New York.....
July 16	Sachem, for Liverpool.....	July 16		July 16	for New York.....
July 16	Parisian, for Glasgow.....	July 16		July 16	for New York.....
July 16	Castalia, for Liverpool.....	July 16		July 16	for New York.....
July 16	Laconia, for Liverpool.....	July 16		July 16	for New York.....
July 16	Winifreda, for Liverpool.....	July 16		July 16	for New York.....
July 16	Arctica, for Liverpool.....	July 16		July 16	for New York.....

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

TRADING TODAY PERFECTORY ON THE EXCHANGE

Business Is Quiet and Prices Move Within a Narrow Groove—Swings Have Been Unimportant

LONDON HESITATING

Prices were a shade firmer at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. However the buying was somewhat perfunctory and apparently was for account of shorts. Public buying has been very small for some time past. It has been strictly a professional market and the swings have been unimportant.

During the first few minutes moderate gains were made by Steel, Union Pacific, Reading, the Erie and St. Paul. Norfolk & Western was strong.

Butte & Superior, Superior Copper and Shannon were higher on the local exchange. Norfolk & Western opened $\frac{1}{4}$ at 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the New York market and then advanced more than a point. National Biscuit opened unchanged at 140 and dropped to 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Union Pacific opened $\frac{1}{4}$ at 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced nearly a point further before midday.

General Electric opened $\frac{1}{4}$ at 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold well above 178. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened $\frac{1}{4}$ at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened $\frac{1}{4}$ at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced a point further during the first half of the session. Superior opened unchanged at 46 and improved a good fraction.

St. Paul attracted some attention in the early afternoon by advancing to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ after opening at par. Canadian Pacific advanced more than a point. The rest of the New York market was almost featureless. The local market was very quiet.

LONDON—At the closing official session of the stock exchange the markets were without vitality and showed irregularity in price movements.

Glit-edged issues were flat on rumors that there would be an issue of Irish land stock to the national debt commission which would absorb much of the budget surplus. Consols at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ touched a new low record. Home rails were weak, especially underground railway stocks. Americans advanced before the close, but became irregular on the curb. Mining stocks and foreign securities were steady, but idle. The Paris bourse was closed for the holiday of the fall of the Bastille. The Berlin markets were firm.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO—Livestock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 250,229 head, an increase of 26,567 head, but they were 18,293 head under those of the same week last year. Deliveries of hogs for the week increased 4301 head, but as compared with a year ago they fell off 3332 head.

Arrivals of cattle were 5634 head more than the previous week, but they decreased 18,331 head from the same period last year. Receipts of sheep gained 13,632 head over those of the preceding week and were 372 head more than a year ago.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1911	1912
Exchanges	\$28,473,575	\$22,589,102
Balances	1,681,140	1,317,291

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$100,054.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Probably showers tonight or Tuesday; cooler.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Local showers tonight or Tuesday; cooler.

A disturbance central over eastern Michigan is producing unsettled showery weather in the lake region. This disturbance will pass out the St. Lawrence valley tonight and this vicinity will be on the southern edge of it. Another disturbance central near Jacksonville, Fla., is producing local showers on the south Atlantic coast. Pleasant weather prevails in other sections east of the Rocky mountains. An area of high pressure central over South Dakota has caused a considerable drop in the temperature in the Northwest. Bismarck, N. D., reported a minimum of 40 degrees.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 79; 12 noon 85; Average temperature yesterday, 74.

IN OTHER CITIES

	High	Low
New York	84	68
Portland, Me.	82	66
Boston	80	64
Albany	78	62
Pittsburgh	76	60
Washington	84	68
Philadelphia	82	66
St. Louis	80	64
Jacksonville	88	72
Kansas City	86	70

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:23; High water, 11:45 a. m.; 12 noon 85; Length of day, 14:30.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers 1st pd.	114	116	114	114
Amalgamated	80	81	80	81
Am Best Sugar	72	73	72	73
Am Can	36	37	36	36
Am Can pf	117	117	117	117
Am Car Frndry	56	57	56	57
Am Cotton Oil	51	52	51	52
Am Linsseed Oil	13	13	13	13
Am Loco	41	41	41	41
Am Engring	81	82	81	81
Am Sugar	126	127	126	127
Am T & T	145	145	145	145
Am Woolen	27	27	27	27
Am Woolen pf	89	89	89	89
Am Writing Pa. pf	34	34	34	34
Anacosta	40	40	40	40
Armstrong	107	107	107	107
Atchafalpa	103	103	103	103
Baldwin Loco	57	57	57	57
Baldwin Loco pf	106	106	106	106
Balt & Ohio	108	108	108	108
Balt & Ohio pf	87	87	87	87
Beth Steel	34	34	34	34
Beth Steel pf	68	68	68	68
B R T	91	92	91	92
Butterick	33	33	33	33
Ca Pacific	263	263	263	263
Central Leather pf	93	93	93	93
Ches & Ohio	79	79	79	79
Ch & G West pf	32	32	32	32
Ch M & St P	101	101	101	101
Ch M & St P pf	140	140	140	140
Ch N & W	135	135	135	135
Chino	30	30	30	30
Col Fuel	29	29	29	29
Con Gas	143	144	143	144
Corn Products	14	14	14	14
D S & A	8	8	8	8
Erie	33	34	33	34
Erie 1st pf	51	51	51	51
Gen Electric	177	178	177	177
Goldfield	4	4	4	4
Gt Nor pf	133	134	133	134
Gt Nor pf	42	42	42	42
Harvester	117	117	117	117
Int Met	128	128	128	128
Insulation	18	18	18	18
Inter-Met	20	20	20	20
Inter-Met pf	57	58	57	58
Int Paper	14	14	14	14
Int Paper pf	56	56	56	56
Kan City	24	24	24	24
Kan & Tex	26	26	26	26
Kan & Tex pf	59	59	59	59
Lehigh Valley	165	165	165	165
Lehigh Valley pf	159	159	159	159
Mt P & S	68	68	68	68
Mt P & S pf	27	27	27	27
Mt P & S pf	146	147	146	147
Mt P & S pf	156	156	156	156
Missouri Pacific	35	35	35	35
Nat Biscuit	20	20	20	20
Nat Biscuit pf	149	149	149	149
Norfolk & Western	117	118	117	118
Norfolk & Western pf	119	119	119	119
Northern	82	82	82	82
Ontario & Western	32	32	32	32
Pennsylvania	123	123	123	123
Peoples Gas	116	116	116	116
Pittsburgh	30	30	30	30
Pitts C & S L	107	107	107	107
Ray Cons	20	20	20	20
Reading	162	162	162	162
Reading 1st pf	89	89	89	89
Republic Steel	26	26	26	26
Rock Island	23	23	23	23
Rock Island pf	49	49	49	49
Seaboard	190	190	190	190
Seaboard pf	52	52	52	52
Southern Railway	108	108	108	108
Southern Ry pf	28	28	28	28
Southern Ry pf	76	76	76	76
St L & F 2d pf	36	37	36	37
Tennessee Copper	43	43	43	43
Texas Company	127	127	127	127
Third Avenue	36	36	36	36
Toledo St L & W	13	13	13	13
Toledo St L & W pf	29	29	29	29
Union Pacific	164	164	164	164
U S Realty & Co	85	85	85	85
U S Rubber	51	51	51	51
U S Rubber 1st pf	107	107	107	107
U S Steel	68	68	68	68
U S Steel pf	111	111	111	111
Walsh	60	60	60	60
Westinghouse	76	76	76	76
Western Maryland	57	57	57	57
W & L 1st pf	17	17	17	17

COPPER PRICES ARE UNCHANGED

Very little change is reported in the copper metal market here, practically all of the leading producing and selling companies still quoting on the basis of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for electrolytic copper.

Metal houses with foreign connections say that the London situation is better than at any time during the past fortnight.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols money	75	
do account	75	
Anacosta	40	
Armstrong	107	
Atchafalpa	103	
Baldwin Loco	57	
Baldwin Loco pf	106	
Balt & Ohio	108	
Balt & Ohio pf	87	
Beth Steel	34	
Beth Steel pf	68	
B R T	91	
Butterick	33	
Ca Pacific	263	
Central Leather pf	93	
Ches & Ohio	79	
Ch & G West pf	32	
Ch M & St P	101	
Ch M & St P pf	140	
Ch N & W	135	
Chino	30	
Col Fuel	29	
Con Gas	143	
Corn Products	14	
D S & A	8	
Erie	33	
Erie 1st pf	51	
Gen Electric	177	
Goldfield	4	
Gt Nor pf	133	
Gt Nor pf	42	
Harvester	117	
Int Met	128	
Insulation	18	
Inter-Met	20	
Inter-Met pf	57	
Int Paper	14	
Int Paper pf	56	
Kan City	24	
Kan & Tex	26	
Kan & Tex pf	59	
Lehigh Valley	165	
Lehigh Valley pf	159	
Mt P & S	68	
Mt P & S pf	27	
Mt P & S pf	146	
Mt P & S pf	156	
Missouri Pacific	35	
Nat Biscuit	20	
Nat Biscuit pf	149	
Norfolk & Western	117	
Norfolk & Western pf	119	
Northern	82	
Ontario & Western	32	
Pennsylvania	123	
Peoples Gas	116	
Pittsburgh	30	
Pitts C & S L	107	
Ray Cons	20	
Reading	162	
Reading 1st pf	89	
Republic Steel	26	
Rock Island	23	
Rock Island pf	49	
Seaboard	190	
Seaboard pf	52	
Southern Railway	108	
Southern Ry pf	28	
Southern Ry pf	76	
St L & F 2d pf	36	
Tennessee Copper	43	
Texas Company	127	
Third Avenue	36	
Toledo St L & W	13	
Toledo St L & W pf	29	
Union Pacific	164	
U S Realty & Co	85	
U S Rubber	51	
U S Rubber 1st pf	107	
U S Steel	68	
U S Steel pf	111	
Walsh	60	
Westinghouse	76	
Western Maryland	57	
W & L 1st pf	17	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Ry, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cambria Steel 43 $\frac{1}{2}$; Electric St. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Gen. Asphalt pf. 62; Lehigh Valley 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pennsylvania Steel pf. 60; Philadelphia Co. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Philadelphia Co. pf. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Philadelphia Elec. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Philadelphia Rap. Tr. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Philadelphia Tr. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Tract. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; United Gas Imp. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$.

MUCH INTEREST IN TRANSIT AFFAIRS OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Transit affairs in this city have reached a situation of great interest and developments of still greater importance are likely. A year of the Stotesbury management has put the Philadelphia Rapid Transit on its feet and naturally many are beginning to turn their attention to the larger future and as a consequence a number of vague rumors have arisen.

Philadelphia needs a large extension of surface tracks and extensive subway and elevated lines. Building more surface tracks is a matter of difficulty from a financial standpoint, because longer tracks are likely to mean longer rides, rather than more rides. The period of subway and elevated development is likely to extend over a score of years and the chief problem will be financing, in the raising of \$50,000,000 or more of new capital. A preliminary to this task must be removal of objections which unpaid assessments on Union Traction stock present.

One ingenious plan was proposed. The chief difficulty appeared to be that it evolved purchase of all stock of Union Traction Company and there would seem little likelihood that this could be accomplished at prices which would make the venture remunerative. Another way might be to call the assessments and issue preferred stock of the Rapid Transit Company or other security, of face amount equal to the assessment.

There can be no out-and-out assessment, as every ethical if not legal assurance has been given that the assessment will never be called save as an alternative to insolvency. If arrangements are made by which the \$32.50 per share is paid up, an equivalent must be given in form of interest bearing securities or an opportunity to share in enhanced earnings resulting from application of the money. Also, the stock cannot be declared full paid and non-assessable while the present management remains in control. This would confirm the undisputed injection of \$19,500,000 of water and would be entirely contrary to principles of the Stotesbury management.

The water is of course there, even now, since Rapid Transit is paying interest on it, and this is the weak spot that must be remedied before the banking interests in control are willing to go into the situation more deeply.

PROSPERITY FOR CRUCIBLE STEEL

NEW YORK—Earnings of Crucible Steel Company of America for year ending with August of this year will show about 15 per cent on the preferred, or 7 per cent on common after regular payments on the preferred. For the last quarter of the year, or that started with June, earnings are running at the annual rate of about 18 per cent on the preferred. As the company owes 16 per cent in accrued dividends on the preferred stock, there is slight prospect for the common stock to reap any benefit this year, but should present conditions continue, there is hope for the holders of the common for next year.

Crucible Company is in better financial position at present than ever in its history. Last year full 7 per cent was paid on the preferred, and as long as normal conditions rule there will be no reduction. Should the company, as expected, show 15 per cent earned on its preferred stock it will mean the best year. The year ended with August, 1910, was the best up to the time, showing net earnings of \$3,533,882, but this year should even beat that by \$200,000.

Its plants are operating between 75 per cent and 78 per cent of capacity and are taking care of all incoming orders. Very little steel except crucible or higher grades is made by this company and its product demands a higher price than common steel.

Export tonnage at present is not large, but orders received by railroads for drop forgings and tool steel make up for this and the coming fall is expected to show even a further improvement in the business.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

A decrease of \$777,714 was shown in the reserve excess by the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve agents decreased \$3,477,714. The statement in detail follows:

	Decrease
Loans	\$241,243,000
Circulation	\$2,275,000
Deposits	\$199,267,000
U. S. bonds	\$7,274,000
U. S. deposits	\$808,000
Reserve agents	\$4,121,000
Exch. clear.	\$18,428,000
Due from banks	\$2,377,000
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fund	\$21,000
Legal tenders	\$3,470,000
Specie	\$25,617,000
Reserve excess	\$1,048,429
Ex. with res. agts.	\$4,091,429

*Increase.

Excess of reserves last year in Boston \$3,419,857; reserve agents, \$9,569,857.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

MINING				Last Sale
	Open	High	Low	
Adventure	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Albany	43	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	44
Arnold	1	1	1	1
Calumet & Ariz.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calumet & Hecla.....	50	£20	510	520
Copper Range	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Franklin	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greene	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greene-Canaan	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mayflower	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mohawk	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Cons.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Butte	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	31
Old Colony Min.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Quincy	88	88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
Shannon	16	16	16	16
Superior	46	47	46	47
Unity	5	5	5	5
U. S. Mining	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	44
U. S. Smelting pf.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Cons.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Copper	61	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	61
Winona	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	108	108	108	108

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

A SLIGHTLY EASIER TENDENCY IS NOTED IN LUMBER PRICES

No General Reduction but Occasional Reports of Concessions Having Been Made to Encourage Business

WHOLESALE PRICES

An easier tone is noticeable in lumber prices. There has been no general market down but there are reports here and there of concessions having been made in order to encourage business. As a general thing, however, the market remains steady with a fair demand for building material. Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber eight to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is added.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24.50@25; 9-inch \$25.00@26; 10-inch \$25.50@27; 11 or 12-inch \$27.50@28; Random, 2x4, \$22.50, 2x3 \$21.50, 2x8 \$23.50, 2x10 \$24.50@25, 2x12 \$25, spruce boards, 5 inch and up, \$20.50@21, matched spruce boards \$22.50@23.50, hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 feet \$22@22.50 bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$20.50@21.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras \$3.85@3.95, clear \$3.55@3.65.

Laths, spruce: 1 1/2 inch \$4@4.10, 1 1/2 inch \$3.85@3.75.

CLAPBOARDS: Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50, clear \$48

PRICES FOR FLOORING ARE FOR 1x4:

Arkansas and Long Leaf pine, partition B and better: 3/4@3 1/2, \$28@28.50, flooring edge grain A, \$40@41; B, \$37.50@38.25; C, \$35.25@36; flat grain A, \$28.50@29.50; B, \$27.25@28.75.

N. C. pine, edge rough, 4-4 under 12in., \$31.25@31.50, partition No. 1 13-16x3 1/2, \$31.50@32; roofers, 6-inch, \$10@10.50; 6-inch, \$20@20.50.

Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch, \$47@48; 1 1/2, 1 3/4-inch, \$48@49; 2-inch, \$51.75@52.25; 3-inch, \$61@63; No. 1 shop, 1-inch, \$29.50@31; 1 1/2, 1 3/4-inch, \$36.50@37.50; 2-inch, \$38.75@39.75.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s

Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$54@56; 1 1/2, 1 3/4-inch, \$60@61.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$43@45.

Birch, sap, 1-inch, \$42@44.

Cherry, 1-inch, \$60@65; 1 1/2, 1 3/4-inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$30@35.

Maple, 1-inch, \$59@61.

Oak, white, quartered, 1-inch, \$84@88; 1 1/2, 1 3/4-inch, \$88@91; plain, 1-inch, \$58@60; 1 1/2, 1 3/4-inch, \$61@63.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120.

Whiteoak, 1-inch, \$61@63; 1 1/2, 1 3/4-inch, \$64@66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.

Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4; 2-inch, \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$95.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch, \$64; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$90.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38; 5-4 inch, 6-4 inch, \$53@55; 8-4 inch, \$57; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$75.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$40@60.

Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60.

Barn board, 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

GREAT WESTERN HAS RECOVERED

NEW YORK—So far as gross earnings are concerned, Chicago Great Western has fully recovered from last winter. Up to the third week of June transportation yielded \$12,327,997, better than last year by \$142,000.

This recovery ought to be gratifying if for no reason than that it showed the doubtful ability of the road to successfully bid for business in its highly competitive territory.

But, like many competing lines, Great Western's net failed to respond.

Based on figures for 11 months, indications are that a surplus equivalent to 1.25 per cent will be shown for the \$41,020,400 of preferred, contrasting with 1.87 per cent last year and 87 per cent the year before. This unfavorable comparison with last year is due to the hard winter, which completely changed the income statement for first six months. That report indicated earnings at the rate of 2.5 per cent for the preferred.

So-called Maple Leaf will round out year with a total income of \$2,705,000 as against \$2,934,566 for 1911. Fixed charges, including hire of equipment, will be in the neighborhood of \$2,197,000 and their deductions will leave a surplus of roughly \$500,000 to compare with \$767,007.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

The net earnings of the Gillette Safety Razor Company for six months ended June 30 last were \$429,489 compared with \$380,635 in corresponding period a year ago, an increase of \$48,854, or 12 per cent.

EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON MAKES NEW HIGH RECORD

Earnings for Fiscal Year Ended June 30 Largest in History of Organization—Big Increase Over 1911

REMARKABLE GAIN

All previous records of earnings of the Edison Company of Boston were broken in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. In fact the earnings for the 11 months ending May 31 exceeded the figures for the entire previous fiscal year.

With the June figures estimated the gross earnings of the company during the past fiscal year approximate \$5,800,000, an increase of \$543,000 or 10 per cent while the net earnings exceed \$3,422,000, an increase of \$408,000, or 13 per cent. There was not a month in the past fiscal year in which the net earnings showed a decrease; in fact this is true of the previous fiscal year.

Estimated figures of the past year's operations compare with actual figures for previous years as follows:

	*1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Gross	\$5,800,000	\$5,257,913	\$4,709,456
Oper. exps.	2,378,000	2,243,276	2,107,227
Net	\$3,422,000	\$3,014,637	\$2,602,229

*Estimated.

There has been a remarkable growth in the earnings of the Edison Company since its organization. In 1886, the first year of its existence, the gross earnings were only \$21,580 on \$100,000 of capital. Two years later the gross had grown to \$121,000, eight years later they had increased 500 per cent, in the next 10 years the increase was 389 per cent and in the past five years the gross business has increased 35 per cent.

The number of customers in 1886 was 90, two years later 500; in the next eight years the number increased by over 4000; 10 years later there was an increase of nearly 19,000 and last year the customers totaled over 36,000.

The population of the area served by the company has grown from less than 600,000 in 1885 to 985,000 in 1911, an increase of nearly 65 per cent.

The Edison Company at the present time has a connected load of over 3,000,000 50-watt equivalents. In addition to supplying consumers direct, the Edison Company sells electricity to other companies and municipalities. These sales for fiscal years ended June 30, 1911 and 1910 and receipts for 1911 being as follows:

	1911	1910	Receipts
Sold to	416	1,003	\$217
Cambridge Elec.	1,483,338	1,352,618	30,962
Charlestown	540	...	95
Union (Franklin)	...	...	...
Town Norwood	684,950	443,200	18,844
Town Wellesley	501,810	466,390	13,970

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the company generated 131,988,004 kilowatts, of which 15,806,540 was for street lights, 49,939,974 to commercial lighting customers, 16,993,534 to power customers, 7,177,552 to street railways and 2,654,897 to other companies and municipalities. Nearly 125,000 tons of coal are consumed by the company annually, and at the present time owns over 39,000,000 feet of wire.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Railroad equipment orders called for about 100,000 tons of steel products last week. Rail contracts were unusually light.

There will be 460 miles of copper wire in the new Woolworth building in New York.

A leading Chicago banker figures that United States farmers, if present prices continue, will get \$10,000,000,000 for their products this year, against \$8,926,000,000 in 1911.

Exports of motor vehicles and parts from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30 last are estimated to have exceeded \$25,000,000, or almost double the previous year.

Pittsburgh dispatches say that developments in the last two weeks mean that steel makers will be worse panned with specifications for prompt delivery through August and September than they are at present.

Because of shortage of freight cars officers of coal carrying railroads fear a condition similar in results to a coal shortage next fall and winter. Unless conditions change within two weeks, railroad men declare, tied-up car situation this fall will be the worst experienced in railroad traffic in 25 years.

ENCOURAGING CROP REPORTS

CHICAGO—North Dakota July wheat conditions is 92. Oats 91. Illinois Grain Dealers' Association predicts oats will average about 40 bushels to the acre. Farmers are cutting early oats. Corn is two to three weeks late but clean and growing rapidly.

CAR ORDERS

NEW YORK—Erie Railroad Company has ordered 50 Mikado type freight locomotives and 30 suburban passenger coaches. The road will issue \$1,600,000 equipment trusts to pay for same.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 15)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Aberdeen Wash.—C. A. Elmore; U. S. Albany, N. Y.—E. P. Fay; U. S. Schneider; U. S. Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. and E. L. Quirri; U. S.

Atlanta—A. C. Christopher; U. S. Atlanta—W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Atlanta—W. S. Byck of Byck Bros. Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Atlanta—S. Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co.; Lenox.

Baltimore—J. A. Daxler; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—I. Eichegreen; Adams.

Baltimore, Md.—A. Scheutal of Pretzfelder & Co.; Adams.

Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.

Boston—B. M. Hurler and J. White; U. S.

Buena Vista—W. B. Mills, A. Craig and T. H. Johnson; U. S.

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HARRIMAN LINES DISPOSE OF THE RAIL DIFFICULTY

Problem Regarding Breakage Satisfactorily Solved—Secret Lies Altogether in the Shape of Rail

NEW YORK—While a joint committee of railroads and rail manufacturers is wrestling with breakage of rails, Julius Kruttschnitt and his consulting engineer, John D. Isaacs, have solved the problem so completely that Harriman lines are far in advance of other roads in reduction of rail breakage.

It has been a winter problem. During the winter of 1911-12 there was an epidemic of broken rails. The Harriman

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BRITAIN HAS LAND PROBLEM TO CONSIDER IN WEST AFRICA

Special Correspondent of London Times Points to the Increasing Wealth of Distant Country in Support of His Plea for Safeguarding Rights of Natives by Law

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In view of the fact that the secretary of state for the colonies has appointed a committee for the purpose of considering the laws with regard to the transfer of land in the West African colonies and protectorates, with the exception of Northern Nigeria, the statement, made by a special correspondent of "The Times," is not without interest.

The first difficulty encountered, he explains, is the demand of the white settler for land which the native had, very naturally, previously looked upon as his own. In perhaps the majority of newly-acquired territories, the correspondent points out, the native population is scanty, the inhabitants being engaged in farming, hunting and fishing for their own needs. In following these occupations, the natives travel over great tracts of the country and are naturally apt to resent the occupation of the land by white settlers.

As a result of local difficulties, and, he adds, sometimes of injustice, the services of the legislator are required. The latter will realize that the demand of the white settler is reasonable and must be provided for; he will appreciate the fact also that the natives must be granted sufficient room, and, that, in considering this point, the fact must not be overlooked that the population will tend to increase with the cessation of inter-tribal warfare.

Difficulties Vary

The difficulties with which the legislator will have to contend include the attitude of a specific type of settler who maintains that the native has no rights, as well as a type of well-meaning philanthropist at home who argues that the native has all the rights.

In South Africa and in British East Africa, where the white and African population are living side by side, native reserves have been created within which the people may dwell, subject always to the varying conditions of a new influence coming into the country.

"In the tropical belt of Africa, especially in the western portion of the tropical belt," the Times correspondent maintains, "the problem facing the legislator is wholly different." Here, he explains, the white man is not, and probably never will be, a settler, but he is rather a bird of passage, as is also the African. In West Africa he is not, with the exception of two tribes in northern Nigeria, a nomad, but a keen trader and agriculturist, and is settled on the land.

"Nor can he," he points out, "be described even today, speaking generally, as sparsely settled. In southern Nigeria, for instance, the average density of the population per square mile exceeds that of China and Burma, and, to come nearer

home, that of European Turkey, Spain, Russia and Greece." Southern Nigeria has, he says, a native population of just under 8,000,000, and a white population, mostly ephemeral, of under 2000.

Industry Under Flag

Referring to British West Africa, he explains that the British government is responsible for a great trading population, of some 30,000,000 people, the great majority of these natives being engaged in commerce. Not only do these people sell cotton goods, corn, leather work, and other goods, to the various tribes, but they have established a large industry of native exports which provide employment for tens of thousands of European workmen, and require the services of a fleet of steamers.

He explains, for instance, that the Jaloofs and the Floops of Little Gambia cultivate the ground nut to the value of £400,000 per annum, added to which the people living in southern Nigeria, the gold coast and Sierra Leone, produce palm oil and palm kernels to the value of no less than £5,600,000 per annum. There is also considerable traffic in rubber, mahogany, gum copal, shea-nuts and other products of a similar nature.

In addition to being an excellent trader, the West African native has proved himself to be a good agriculturist, with the result that, as a consequence of being encouraged some 11 years ago to grow cotton, cocoa and maize, for the purpose of export, the value of these goods shipped from the country has risen during that period from £9000 to nearly £300,000.

Production Develops

In the gold coast and Ashanti also, the culture of cocoa has developed in a wonderful way, with the result that, in less than 20 years, the gold coast has become the premier cocoa-producing country of the world, producing that article to the value of £1,000,000.

In view of these conditions, the Times correspondent maintains that "the first duty of the government, as trustees for the native races, is to prevent interference with the native occupation of land; to provide legislative safeguards against any processes which may tend to alienate the land from future generations, or to cripple the free economic expansion of its inhabitants."

"This," he maintains, "is no matter of sentimentalism, but of elementary justice, and, too, of elementary statesmanship as sound economics." He points out also that it is clearly to the interest of the government that the native should be supported, "for the increase of native wealth means the increase of the purchasing capacity of the native, and the consequent increase in revenue."

WELSH CITY IS HONORED BY KING WHO LAYS STONE OF NEW MUSEUM



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

Laying of the foundation stone of the National Museum at Cardiff, attended by their majesties King George and Queen Mary

WORK OF SALVATION ARMY SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA, India.—At the opening of the annual industrial exhibition and sale of work of the Salvation Army in India, Commissioner Booth Tucker gave some interesting particulars of the work carried out by the army in India.

Perhaps the parts of his speech most generally interesting were those in which he dealt with the work of the Salvation Army among the criminal tribes and the efforts made to establish a pan-Indian labor day.

With regard to the first Commissioner Booth Tucker pointed out that they had now 11 settlements for criminal tribes in the United Provinces and the Punjab, while five more settlements are under contemplation. Already more than 2000 men, women and children of these difficult tribes have been placed under the supervision of the Salvation Army officers, and the change that has taken place in their conduct gives great hope of their ultimate reclamation. By a combination of agriculture and industries it is sought to make these settlements ultimately self-supporting.

With regard to the second branch of the army's activity, Commissioner Booth Tucker said that many thousands of trees had been planted, special attention being given to the planting of eucalyptus, mulberry, cassava, thornless cactus and variegated alfalfa, and the best kinds of fruit trees.

Steady progress, it seems, has been made with both weaving and silk schools, 18 of the former and five of the latter having been established. Commissioner Booth Tucker also mentioned that the Salvation Army had been invited to undertake the management and colonization of a tract of more than 20,000 acres of fertile land in the neighborhood of one of the most densely congested agricultural districts in India, and they had gladly responded to the call.

ANCIENT SWANAGE BARGE IS DUG UP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—While a deep trench for a new water main was being dug recently at Swanage there was found at a depth of six feet below the surface the greater part of an ancient craft, probably a barge for loading stone. The vessel, which is said to be some hundreds of years old, is constructed of oak, the timbers being placed rather closely together and fastened with strong trenails. A few yards away from the barge the workmen uncovered a short flight of stone steps, evidently leading down to a creek, long since silted up, by which the vessel would have arrived at the position where she was found.

BELGIUM DEFERS FLUSHING WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—It has been reported lately in the Belgian press that the government have abandoned the intended fortification of Flushing. The Gazette de Hollande, however, states that the execution of the scheme has only been deferred in order to allow of certain changes being made in the original proposals.

(Special to the Monitor)

CARDIFF.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the National Museum in Cathay's park was performed by the King on the second day of his visit to Wales. On the arrival of their majesties on the museum site, Lord Pontypridd read an address.

In reply King George said that less than a year ago he had laid the first stone of the Welsh National library at Aberystwyth. He had looked forward to performing the ceremony for a building which would fill no less important a place in the national life.

"As a national library," said his majesty, "is to rise on the shores of Cardigan bay in the midst of the mountains which were the theater of so many stirring events in your history, so it is fitting that the National Museum should find a home where thriving industries and world-wide commerce proclaimed that Welsh enterprise and energy are as successful today in the rivalries of peace as they were of old on the field of battle."

The reading of the sixty-seventh Psalm, and the recital of the Lord's Prayer, both in Welsh, was followed by the laying of the stone by the King. The ceremony closed by the singing of the Welsh hymn "Marchog Iesu." Their majesties then drove to the University College buildings and informally opened the Viriamus Jones research laboratory and an address was read to the King by the principal of the college, Dr. Griffiths, in the Drapers' library.

Their majesties then proceeded to the council chamber and were conducted to the balcony of the central window. The students, both men and women, in their academic robes, were massed on the lawn below, and on the appearance of their majesties sang two verses of the college song "Viribus, Viribus." Then followed the students' own welcome which was entirely spontaneous, and consisted of the college cry—a sneeze, a hiss, and a whistle—followed by shouts of Cardiff. The decorum of the occasion was then resumed and as the King and Queen appeared on the lawn the students sang "Land of my Fathers."

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION CASE PRESENTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The prime minister received a deputation representing the Proportional Representation Society of Ireland at the House of Commons recently.

Sir Horace Plunkett, in introducing the deputation, asked the prime minister to give the society encouragement to go on with their work in Ireland, with the hope that eventually the government would entertain the idea of proportional representation favorably. Lord MacDonnell laid stress on the fact that by it alone could a fully representative Parliament be obtained.

Mr. Asquith promised to give the arguments brought forward by the deputation his most careful consideration.

HARLECH MUSIC FESTIVAL HELD

(Special to the Monitor)
HARLECH, Merioneth, Wales.—The Harlech musical festival was held recently, when 16 of the best choirs in Wales gave a magnificent performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." They were supported by an orchestra of 100 players, led by Vasco Acroyd of Liverpool. The conductor of the whole was O. O. Roberts of Dolgelly. The principal vocalists were Miss Dilya Jones, Miss Jennie Ellis, David Ellis and H. Brown.

LORD ROBERTS FINDS NAVY POLICY DUE TO WEAKNESS OF ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The question of the withdrawal of British battleships from the Mediterranean has aroused considerable comment in England. Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Roberts, among others, have referred to the policy of the present government in the strongest terms.

The latter, speaking at the annual meeting of the International Service League, at the Queen's hall, declared that it was due to the want of an adequate army that the decision had been made to withdraw the fleet from the Mediterranean, and he added that if the country were to exist as a nation, there must be no delay in arranging for the replacing of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, and in completely reorganizing the army.

Continuing, he declared that no alliance or strengthening of garrisons in Malta and Egypt would meet the case, for those places could not be strengthened without defenses being weakened elsewhere.

In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons recently, as to whether the arrangements with respect to the naval force in the Mediterranean were still being considered, Mr. Asquith said that it was not possible for him to make any statement on the subject at the present moment.

TESTS TO BE MADE OF OIL LOCOMOTIVE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—South Australian officials, in common with those in other parts of the world, have for some time had their attention directed to the use of oil locomotives on railways in other countries. Referring to the subject recently, the commissioner of railways, A. B. Moncrieff, C. M. G., said that some people considered internal combustion engines the hope of the future so far as economical working was concerned.

"The chief advantage," added the commissioner, "in this country would be that no coal would have to be carried and only a very small quantity of water would be required. The motive power would be supplied by oil of some sort. Whether the oil could be produced in Australia I am not prepared to say."

"The claims of the oil locomotives, on account of the saving I mentioned, have been before us in South Australia for some time. With this in view a motor is under order for the broad-gauge lines of this state and an order has been given for a locomotive for narrow-gauge work, so that the value of internal combustion locomotives for passenger traffic and goods purposes may be fairly tried."

LAND LAWS TO BE SEARCHED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The memorial from certain members of Parliament which was referred to a few days ago in the Monitor was quickly followed by the appointment of a committee, presided over by Sir Kenelm E. Digby, to consider the laws relating to the transfer of land in the West African colonies and protectorates (other than northern Nigeria), and to report whether any, and if so what, amendment of the laws is required.

EMINENT GERMANS WRITE ON FRIENDSHIP WITH ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The July number of the "Nord und Süd" contains three articles from eminent Germans dealing with the relations of Great Britain and Germany. It will be remembered that articles dealing with the same question appeared in a former issue of the same journal, one of these being by Mr. Balfour. The present writers are Herr Bassermann, leader of the National Liberal party in Germany, Professor Schieman of Berlin and Herr von Gwinner, director of the Deutsche bank and president of the Baghdad railway.

All three articles emphasize the fact that a large fleet is as essential to Germany as it is to Great Britain, and deprecate the false view which would make of Germany's naval development a menace to Great Britain.

Herr Bassermann in this connection

says, "Our naval program is not dictated by a desire to equal that of England. It is laid down on account of the belief that as Germany's commerce grows and her colonies expand so the need for the protection of Germany and German possessions abroad becomes greater."

Professor Schieman follows the same line of argument and adds, "How very different would the position in the world be if England and Germany would reach out hands to one another and would lay the specters of mistrust which, here as there, stand in the way of normal development. . . . There is not—and of this I am thoroughly convinced—any combination of a political or intellectual character which can do more good to the world than that of England and Germany."

ISLANDERS HAVE NOW FEDERATED

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—At the congress of delegates from the Aegean islands held recently in the island of Patmos, the islanders declared the autonomy of the islands, and the formation of a confederation to be known as "The Aegean State." It was also resolved by the islanders to elect a committee to proceed to Rome for the purpose of expressing their gratitude to Italy for liberating the islands from Turkish rule.

In proclaiming their autonomy the delegates invoke the verbal and written declarations of General Ameglio and other Italian officers, as well as the ancient privileges once enjoyed by the islands. The confederation has adopted the Greek god Apollo as their emblem. Their flag will be blue with a white cross.

EARLY ENGLISH PORTRAITS SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At a sale by Messrs. Robinson & Fisher, three early English portraits realized a sum of 6280 guineas (\$32,650). One, a Gainsborough oval quarter length portrait of "Mrs. Thomas Mylne, nee Ann Hunter of Bowness, Dundee," at 3800 guineas; a companion portrait of Thomas Mylne, supposed to be by Raeburn, 480 guineas; and a Hopper portrait of Lady Frances Wyndham, daughter of the second earl of Egremont, at 2000 guineas.

Among the furniture sold a piece of Arras tapestry of the fifteenth century brought £190 10s. and a Gothic chandelier of wrought iron of the same date £115 10s.

At a recent book sale at Messrs. Sotheby's, a rare old botanical book with 300 colored plates, was sold for £180.

SHUFFLE OF POSTS IN AFRICAN CABINET SAID TO STOP CRISIS

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—There is reason to believe that the recent extensive reconstruction of the Union cabinet was the means of averting a serious cabinet crisis.

The change which has taken place in the various portfolios may be explained as follows: Mr. Sauer, from minister of railways and harbors to minister of agriculture; General Smuts from minister of the interior to be minister of finance and defense; General Hertzog to be minister of native affairs and justice; Mr. Fischer to be minister of the interior as well as minister of lands; Mr. Burton to be minister of railways and harbors instead of native affairs; Mr. Malan, Sir D. P. de Villiers Graaff and Colonel Leuchars to retain the portfolios of railways and harbors, posts and telegraphs and public works.

General Botha, it will be noticed, has given up the ministry of agriculture, of which he was in charge in addition to his duties as premier. The latter, however, have been so severe that he has felt unable to undertake both posts at the same time. It is understood that no additions will be made to the ministry, which has been found in the past to be 'too large for convenience.'

OFFICERS VISIT ROUMANIAN KING

(Special to the Monitor)
BUCHAREST, Roumania.—The visit of the superior officers of the twelfth Austro-Hungarian Army Corps to the King of Roumania at Sinaia has been the occasion of an exchange of very hearty congratulatory telegrams between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Roumania.

M. Maiorescu, the Roumanian premier, is at present in Vienna, where he has an audience with the German Emperor. He has also been received by Count Berchtold, the minister for foreign affairs.

PLAN FOR WESEL TO EMDEN CANAL NOW CONSIDERED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—A scheme involving the expenditure of £11,500,000 and providing for another waterway to connect the Rhine and the North sea through German territory is in course of consideration. The new waterway is to begin at Wesel and will follow the eastern frontier of Holland, reaching the North sea in the neighborhood of Emden. The distance to be covered is about 120 miles.

The Dortmund-Ems canal already links the North sea with the Rhine near Duisburg. A difference of 46 feet in the elevation of two of its sections involves the use of a ship elevator, and it is to avoid this rise, as well as to provide a larger waterway, that the Wesel-Emden scheme has been put forward.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SEEKING TIMBER TO PROVIDE TIES

(Special to the Monitor)
PERTH, W. Aus.—The second session of the eighth Parliament of Western Australia was opened recently. In the Governor's speech it was stated that the government were having a comprehensive inspection and classification made of the valuable timber resources of the southwest with a view to undertaking the supply of sleepers for the trans-Australian railway. Railway development included the construction of a line from Norseman to Esperance, opening up the Margaret river, the extension of the Bolder line, also a line westward from Wagin and another to serve the Cowcowing and Mt. Marshall districts.

GENEVA HONORS ROUSSEAU

(Special to the Monitor)
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The celebration of the Rousseau bicentenary was begun at Geneva recently. The great hall of the university was filled for the opening ceremony, many delegates from other countries being present. Professor Schultz-Gora of Strasburg University spoke of the strong influence exercised by Rousseau on Goethe and Schiller and other German writers. Representations of "The Village Soothsayer" and "Pygmalion" were given in the open air.

TWO LINES PREPARE EMIGRATION TRAFFIC PLANS FOR EMDEN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—The Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd have succeeded in defeating the efforts of the Reederei Gesellschaft of Hamburg to obtain a concession for emigrant traffic from Emden. The situation is explained at some length in an issue of the "North German Gazette."

This paper avers that though the necessity of developing Emden as a great commercial port is recognized, it is considered that the best way of affecting this is not by creating a new shipping company, which would add to the difficulties of the existing companies, but by enlarging the scope of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines.

These great companies are far from being merely Bremen and Hamburg concerns, but are "world concerns" in which the whole empire is keenly interested. The two companies have promised to provide for the transport of emigrants from Emden. They will shortly lay before the government one of two plans, one of which provides for the starting of an independent emigrant freight service between Emden and New York and the other for the organization of a service between Emden and North America by letting their ships from Bremen and Hamburg call at Emden.

A monthly freight service would also, according to the new proposals, be maintained between Emden and East Asia, Australia and South America respectively.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Out of Great Tribulation"

NOTHING I am sure would more strongly bring before us what a new power Christianity was in the world than to compare the meaning which many words possessed before its rise with the deeper meaning which they obtained so soon as they were assumed by it as the vehicles of life, the new thought and feeling enlarging, purifying and ennobling the very words which they employed.

Professor Richard Trench says this in his "Study of Words," and one of the illustrations of this he finds in the word tribulation. This is derived from the Latin "tribulum" which was the threshing instrument or roller whereby the Roman husbandmen separated the grain from the husks, and "tribulatio" in its primary significance was the act of this separation. But the word was appropriated as setting forth a higher truth, and is used where the meaning affliction and sorrow is intended by Christian writers in Latin and English.

This then is the sustaining assurance in which we may pass through "great tribulation," that it is but separating the chaff from the wheat. It must inevitably remove what can be crushed or beaten off, and leave the gold of character and reality untouched, and all the more brightly shining for the cleansing process.—Mary Stanhope.

DISINTERESTED DEVOTION

REVIEWING a recent story on Yale, where the author, Mr. Johnson, finds that the colleges do not enough concern themselves with the active world of today, but either look back at traditional culture or merely at the immediate concerns of the little round of college life itself, Brian Hooker has this to say in the Bookman:

The best thing about Yale is that a man learns there to spend himself upon something without questioning whether that something is worth while or not. For we are entirely too much given here and now to asking whether things are worth while. Leonidas never wondered whether Sparta was worth saving; St. Paul was not trying to see what he could get out of Christianity; Washington did not cross the Delaware to get on the winning side. College spirit is only miniature patriotism; the essence of which is precisely to ask one's self "What can I do for Yale?" instead of "What can Yale do for me?" The object does not matter, because any human object may turn out a failure or a farce; what does matter is that a man shall stand up and fight for something, instead of making himself dizzy by trying to follow the course of evolution. The compass may as well point in any direction, so long as it points in one; but the less it is affected by surrounding influences, the better for navigation.

Mr. Johnson wants the universities to be leaders of modern thought. Perhaps it would be better for them to stand firm and show us whither modern thought is leading. Certainly it is well for them to rest apart from the clamor and chaos of the market place, cloistered by scholarship and tradition, walled gardens of idealism, lists where a boy may try himself in tournament for a blossom or a glove before he goes forth to battle among men.

Chorus in Greek Tragedy

While delivering the recent annual lecture at Cambridge University provided by Sir Robert Rede's foundation, Dr. Gilbert Murray, regis professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, discussed "The Chorus in Greek Tragedy." It was pointed out by the lecturer that the Greek chorus was neither actor nor spectator, but a special instrument for expressing that ultimate emotion about great deeds which could not be expressed in words, and often was not seen or felt by the doers themselves. It translated action into reflection. Thus, as Mr. Cornford had shown, Greek tragedy went on normally on two separate planes; on one were particular heroic individuals doing and suffering particular things; the other was a world "where metaphor, as we call it, is the very stuff of life," where the body of life was gone and the spirit left. Professor Murray then illustrated the technique of the tragedians, especially Euripides, in handling the chorus and working the interplay of these two worlds. Greek tragedy, he believed, could produce particular effects which no other form of drama had been able to imitate.

On Emerson

A large and generous man, who on our moors Built up his thought (though with an Indian tongue, And fittest to have sung at Persian feasts), Yet dwelt among us as the sage he was—Sage of his days—patient and proudly true; Whose word was worth the world, whose heart was pure. Oh, such a heart was his! No gate or bar. The poorest wretch that ever passed his door Welcome as highest king or fairest friend. —Elery Channing.

HEROES OF A UNITED ITALY

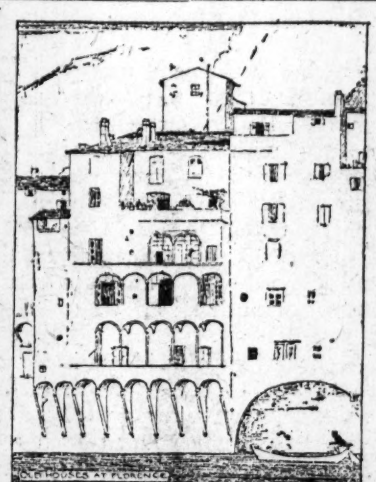
THE most picturesque and dramatic achievement in Europe during the last half of the nineteenth century was undoubtedly the Risorgimento, the struggle of the Italian people to win liberty, independence and unity. This great work was accomplished chiefly by the three men whose names are supreme in the Italian history of their generation—Cavour, the statesman, Mazzini, the philosopher-agitator, and Garibaldi, the soldier, says a writer in the Review of Reviews. To these should be added the name of Francesco Crispi, who worked with these great ones and survived until a later day to help direct the foreign policies of the united Italian people.

It has been said that "men fight to lose the battle and the thing they fought for comes about in spite of their defeat, and when it comes, it turns out to be not what they meant." If ever this could be truly said of any patriot statesman it can be said of Giuseppe Mazzini. He dreamed of an Italy free as well as united. He saw his country free, but without unity. Furthermore, Italy did become united and free, only, however, as a monarchy, which, to him, was detestable. Some of the chroniclers of the movement for Italy's freedom insist that his part in that story was a minor one. They claim that the glory of the

HOUSE OF THE DOVECOTE IN FLORENCE

THE Via dei Bardi in Florence turns at a sharp angle, from the end of the picturesque old Ponte Vecchio, that covered bridge whose sides have been lined with tiny goldsmiths' shops since the fourteenth century. The high stone houses are very near together so that one seems to enter a gloomy tunnel that gives no indication of the pleasant outlook from the houses. On the right-hand side the frowning palaces overhang the river, and from their spacious windows one looks across to the busy thoroughfare of the Lung' Arno. Opposite, the road passes under many arches, for the covered passage connecting the Uffizi and the Pitti palaces runs overhead, before it crosses the Ponte Vecchio. On the bridge nearly all the arches are blocked up from the jewellers' shops, whose back premises jut out over the river, painted in white and blue and pink and green in the queerest conglomeration of shapes and colors. Above the red-tiled roof of the passage, the tops of the buildings in the Lung' Arno poke their heads, with wonderful old towers behind them, the imposing battlements of the Palazzo Vecchio surmounting all and the tower of the Palazzo Bartolomeo with its open loggia coming next in interest.

There are several fascinating spots amongst this wilderness of roofs and towers which can be perceived from the window in the Via dei Bardi. A leather worker occupies a great loggia on one top story, and here workmen ply their trade all day in the long room whose arched front is open to the sun and rain. The top story of another tower, grim, square and brown, overshadowing the bridge, is apparently an artist's studio for one can see him standing in the open window at work at a picture of the old houses across the way. There are delightful gardens on some of the roofs; one with agaves sprouting through the railings; others with rose-covered trellises and boxes full of flowers and green. And below the topaz colored Arno flows somewhat sluggishly from the furthest bridge, the Ponte St. Nicolo, behind



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)
CASA DI COLUMBARA

which rise the blue hills which surround the town.

The Casa di Columbara, (the House of the Dovecote), which is illustrated in the sketch, is one of the most noted houses in the street. Maurice Hewlett has made out a good case for it as being the house of Romola, although this honor is claimed also for the house on the other side of the street, which backs on to the hill. But the House of the Dovecote has real as well as fictional interest attached to it, in that its lowest floor is the home of one of the famous old clubs of the city the Club of the Dovecote. This club was founded some 200 years ago and belongs to genus of the "Della Crusca" and its contemporaries. Amongst its members are some of the old Italian nobles, who meet once monthly to hear a paper on archeology or an equally abstruse and ancient subject. When the club started, it met in the upper story of an old palace which was tenanted by the doves, and hence its name.

From the street the house presents a grim appearance with its heavily nailed

door and iron barred windows. It is built round a tower of great height, dating from the tenth century; and on the second story is the loggia room, formerly open to the street, wherein all public family events took place, such as weddings, the signing of deeds, and every other function that demanded ceremonious state. From the top of the tower is an extensive view of Florence and the Arno. Many are the stirring scenes that have been enacted in its shadow, and yet it has never looked down on anything more wonderful than the network of wires which radiate from the old tower-tops, the stoutest and tallest of which serve no longer as watch-towers, but as telegraph posts.

IN that wonderful fourteenth chapter of the gospel according to St. John, which pictures the Master and his disciples gathered together for the discussion of momentous questions, we read these words: "And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know. Thomas saith unto him, Lord, we know not whither thou goest; and how can we know the way? Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."

"I am the way." How appealing and comforting is that statement! How it gives assurance and satisfaction and joy! Christ Jesus being the way or the Way-shower, men and women are called upon to recognize this fact, to see and understand his way and to walk therein. Now, any one who really is desirous of finding this way and of following the Way-shower can do so—at least can make an honest and sincere effort to do so, and thus can begin to realize one's aims and ambitions and hopes.

The New Testament is practically

IN HIS FOOTSTEPS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

nothing but a vivid picture of the Way-shower and his way. From beginning to end, it deals with the words and works of the master Christian, he who proved the omnipotent and omnipresent goodness and love of God, Spirit; the consequent unreality of evil, and the impotence, nothingness, of matter and material things. It deals, too, with the grand and sublime possibilities that are open to each and all who seek and strive to know the Father as Christ Jesus succeeded in knowing Him, and who put into constant practice their highest and best understanding of divine Truth, that mighty and wonderful Truth which, when correctly apprehended and applied, always makes free, just as the Master said it would.

When John the Baptist was sent to Jesus to inquire whether he really was the long-promised Redeemer or Way-shower, this reply was made: "Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached. And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me." Thus we see that the Master laid stress upon the practical works, not upon the mere letter of Christianity; and it is plain that his meek and modest, yet indisputable answer should have been enough then and should be enough now to convince even the most hardened and skeptical that Christ Jesus was indeed "the way," the really only way to health, harmony and holiness, to the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

Notwithstanding that the great healing and redemptive works of the Master seem to be very wonderful, in fact, some to be impossible of repetition in this day and age, still he himself most emphatically declared that any one who believes on (understands) him aright, shall in any time and place do the same works which he did. As if to make his position so plain and secure that it could never be mistaken nor misused, he said: "These signs shall follow them that believe; in my name shall they cast out devils [evils]; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take

Song

ABOVE the edge of dark appear the lances of the sun;
Along the mountain ridges clear his rosy heralds run!
The vapors down the valley go
Like broken armies, dark and low,
Look up my heart, from every hill
In folds of rose and daffodil
The sunrise banners flow.

O fly away on silent wing, ye boding owls of night!
O welcome little birds that sing the coming-in of light!
For new, and new, and ever-new,
The golden bud within the blue;
And every morning seems to say:
"There's something happy on the way,
And God sends love to you!"
—Henry Van Dyke, in the "House of Rimmon."

BACK TO THE CITY IN SUMMERTIME

RETURNING to the city after even a week or two of outing one gets a new point of view of the familiar miles of stone and brick and the solid bareness of the downtown streets, a wilderness of brick and stone indeed. One emerges from the huge pomposity of the South station with streams of other returning folks whose coats of tan and otherwise more or less disheveled appearance prove that they, too, have been strangers for a period to the pale proprieties of city life.

First of all one wonders whether the elevated-subway has an unselfish regard for the taxicab folks and therefore makes the trip to the Back Bay as difficult as possible. One may climb the stairs of the "L," take a train to Northampton street, descend a long flight of steps again, cross the street and go round the corner of the block to wait for a surface car. Travelers to many places in the Back Bay or beyond, must change again at Boylston street.

Or there is the alternative of a surface car at the South station, as far as the corner of the Common, where one alights and amid the traffic walks a half block to the entrance of the subway, descends to the platform by virtue of one's transfer check and again waits for the particular car that will convey him nearest home. This latter route is the pleasantest, but is not so quick as there is more walking to be done which with heavy hand-luggage is something to consider. On the other hand by this route there is only one long flight of stairs to traverse.

On leaving the car in front of the big hotel at the corner of Tremont and Boyl-

ston streets the vacationist threads his way across to the broad stone walk that borders the Common just here. If one is arriving by night at one of the most summery times, one sees the people stretched out to spend the night here on the grass which belongs to them. It is impossible under the law ever to shut the people of Boston away from the grass of the Common. The benches are full and there is a breeze and fresher air astir among the great trees.

After a trip of a few moments beneath the Common the car emerges from the subway just at the side of the Public Garden. This in midsummer nights is like to be very gay indeed. The swan boats are all decorated with big red Japanese lanterns, and they go glimmering about among the shadowy trees and across the reflective water of the pond like strange creatures with fiery eyes. The effect of all this red display among the leafiness of the garden is very festive and makes sedate old Boston appear to have suddenly forgotten her Puritan traditions, especially the curfew. For the swan

boats are busy to a late hour, carrying people about over the cooling waters.

Every corner where ice cream is to be had is crowded and the steps of the close ranks of city houses all in solid blocks are the resort of the flat dwellers, reminding one of the people he has seen on the "front porch" of an evening in a country town. One meets women and girls in white gowns, hatless, walking about in the darkness, which is never very dark in the city—for here is something which the country affords that the city does not, real darkness during the hours of sleep.

Reaching home, however, one enjoys one of the real advantages of city life in summer, and this is the hot water supply. Paradoxically enough civilized man seeks piping hot water for his bath in summer when cold may better content him in winter. And there is ice to be had, which in the country sometimes does not appear at the time when it is most needed. There is a great deal to be said of gratitude to the ice men of the big cities. The ice man to whom one feels most grateful is not the director of the company but the pleasant chap who remembers that you were not in when he rang at noon and calls again at 10 o'clock at night asking if your need is supplied. In summer these return trips late at night are often necessary, because the regular supply carried by the wagons on their usual rounds is insufficient.

So coming back to town one looks for the distinctive pleasantness or advantage of one's condition, and rejoices meantime in the memory of fragrant days and nights far from the city's busy pursuit of gain.

New Use for the Monitor

MORE and more the teachers of music are realizing the importance of having all pupils study what is termed the literary side of music more extensively than has hitherto been considered necessary. By this is meant the history, biography and general aspects of music, which may be treated of in books or papers. A correspondent writes of her success in using The Christian Science Monitor as a basis for study by her piano pupils. She has planned with the children to make scrap books of music clippings which they find in the newspaper.

Each child has his own book, plans it as he likes, either with a page for each composer or with certain pages devoted to opera, others to orchestral music, etc. The pictures of composers or artists that appear in the Monitor and the music articles of every kind are clipped and arranged in the scrap books. Of course this does not give an exhaustive survey of the whole field of music, but it is surprising how much ground is covered in the course of a year. Sooner or later something interesting about every great composer or the most famous works of music is touched upon in the paper, and the child finding this item or several items or articles dealing with the same topic is roused to look up more on this subject for himself in order to make his history more complete.

"Have you ever written your memoirs?" asked the enterprising publisher. "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "And I'm not going to write them. When a man interviews himself, there is no chance for him to cover a mistake by saying he was misquoted."—Washington Star.

The more we consider the independence of the press in its principal consequences, the more are we convinced that it is the chief and so to speak the constitutive element of freedom in the modern world.—Alexis C. H. de Toqueville.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Wonderful Spinner

The spider draws everything from its own resources; it is both a spinning and a weaving machine, and it carries with it the raw material, the mechanism and the machinist.

The extremities of the spider's feet are true combs, some having fine and close teeth, and others strong and distant ones. It is interesting to watch the insect at work, turning aside the thread with one leg or guiding it through its teeth.

The spinnerets, which send out the thread, are not all grouped in the same way. Some are arranged in bundles and others in clusters. It is quite natural to conclude from this that the thread has not the same qualities in these various cases, and that its diameter, tenacity, elasticity and flexibility must vary with its form, according as it is more or less twisted.—Harpers Weekly.

Camp Fire Law

The Camp Fire girls go out into the woods on the same kind of excursions that delight the boy scouts, and while their services are a little different than those of the boys they give the girls the

same kind of experience of outdoor life and a chance to learn how to do useful things.

When a girl is to be made a member of the league she stands before the circle of members and says: "It is my desire to become a Camp Fire girl and to obey the law of the Camp Fire, which is: 'Give beauty, 'Seek service, 'Pursue knowledge, 'Be trustworthy, 'Hold on to health, 'Glorify work, 'Be happy, 'This law of the Camp Fire I will strive to follow.'"

Today's Puzzle

NUMERICAL ENIGMA

My whole is an old saying, composed of 27 letters; my 5 16 11 19 22 8 27 31 is a constant; my 4 6 10 23 is to be at liberty; my 15 16 17 20 2 6 is a substance obtained from cream; my 12 5 23 6 25 is a musical play; my 7 24 6 26 is crooked; my 1 13 3 18 is to dispose of; my 9 14 is an abbreviation often used.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 15, 1912

Scrutiny Before, Not Afterward

News that Woodrow Wilson, Democratic nominee for the presidency, intends to inquire personally into the character and probable motive of every subscriber to his campaign fund is encouraging. He is not, so we are told, to let the responsibility rest upon the shoulders of his managers; he is not to put himself in a position where he can say at the end of the campaign that he did not know, and had no means of knowing, where the bulk of the money used in paying his campaign expenses came from. He will experience little if any difficulty in carrying out this purpose. It is plainly his right to be informed as to every detail of management in his campaign, and he clearly possesses the power to enforce this right. In insisting upon it and enforcing it he will very likely be compelled to get along without many customary and generous contributions; but he will in the end suffer no loss on this account. Whatever funds may be needed for legitimate purposes in his campaign will be forthcoming. The small givers are the great givers, when all is said.

All this points toward real reform. Little good has resulted from the subsequent investigation into campaign funds. There is altogether too much forgetfulness in such inquiries. The very things the public wants to know, and should know, are the things that remain unrevealed. Scrutiny into campaign contributions would better be carried on hereafter in accordance with the Woodrow Wilson plan; that is, before, not afterward. The weak point in this new and better method is that all nominees for the presidency may not be as scrupulous in respect to the matter as Governor Wilson seems to be. It follows, therefore, that still another step should be taken.

The matter of inquiring into the nature and purpose of presidential campaign contributions in advance of the election should not be left either to the nominees or to their managers. It should be carried on by representatives of the people in the interest of the people. One of the first results of an official system of ante-election campaign fund investigation would be stripping of presidential campaigns of a lot of present-day attachments that are costly, useless, and often very dangerous; it might lead to the taking on by the national government of all the legitimate expenses of a campaign and the positive prohibition of all other. This would be the last and best step of all. The right of the citizen to cast his vote for any person before the country as a candidate for the presidency, and not necessarily a party nominee, would be promoted by this process, and democratic government would be thereby safeguarded and perpetuated. But for the present, the Woodrow Wilson plan is entirely satisfactory. It strikes at the root of the evil. One step at a time, so long as it is forward, should suffice.

Trade of the Streets

OF THE many perplexing problems confronting the larger cities the question of adequate street facilities is by no means the least important. The coming of the automobile and the motor truck did not solve the street problem. In spite of many efforts and many regulations, congestion persists in certain sections of the great municipalities. In addition to what may be considered the legitimate traffic there has of late years been a great increase in the numbers of pushcart traders, and New York today is an example of how difficult it is to provide regulations to prevent excessive interference with ordinary street activity.

When Mayor Gaynor caused an investigation to be made of the street pedler in relation to what his vocation meant to himself and to the community, some startling figures were obtained as to what was then termed a modern Goliath of small trade. Recently research has been made by the University Settlement at the instance of the food investigating commission. While the number of pushcarts six years ago seemed excessive with 531 carts in a district of thirty-five blocks, for instance, the number has been found to have almost doubled.

It is proposed in certain quarters of Manhattan that open-air markets be established to solve the problem and insure better regulations. There is no question that such markets would attract a percentage of the pedlers. In certain respects the pushcart man has a mission which brings him in touch with numbers of people that look for his appearance regularly. Dealers in fruits and vegetables are often looked upon as a necessity in sections of large cities remote from the trade centers. As a means of regulation in New York the city exacts a license fee, while the pedlers themselves are confined to districts. But one great difficulty is the continual influx of aliens who seize upon the pushcart as the immediate agency for their living. The police in the great East Side of New York have great trouble making many of these foreigners understand that promiscuous trade is not permitted. License violations are so frequent as to make it appear that there is lack of any general purpose to hold within the law.

There may be something to recommend street business involving sales of perishable goods, like fruits or vegetables. As for traffic in wearing apparel of almost every possible description, there would seem to be justification if store owners along the routes out of doors object to this trade. If the University Settlement succeeds in bringing order out of this chaotic state of affairs this institution will again have demonstrated itself a valuable agency in urban localities where proper control must be based not so much on theory as practical experiment.

ONE hour should be long enough to stay in the water if one is using a state bathing suit that somebody else is waiting for; if one is not using a bathing suit that somebody is waiting for, then the length of time one stays in the water should depend entirely on the water.

It is said that the new \$2,000,000 city hall in Springfield, Mass., has no hot water connections. This should cause no anxiety whatever. It will have them the moment the city government runs up the regular municipal expenses.

IT MAY be worthy of mention in passing that none of the runners at Stockholm have ever been tested in a political race.

Business That is Not Businesslike

NOT BECAUSE of lack of revenue did it become necessary not long ago for Congress by formal resolution to go out of its way to authorize department heads to spend money during the current month at the same monthly ratio as during the fiscal year just closed. The new year opened with a surplus of \$36,335,830; and also with the largest working balance in the treasury known for months, namely, nearly \$100,000,000. The blame for the crisis rested upon managers of the public business, chiefly in the Senate, who dallied with their duties, and allowed the situation as to conduct of national affairs to become precarious and humiliating.

The reflex influence of such incidents is far reaching. Legislative bodies nowadays are, to some extent, under a cloud. Some nations, shaking off absolutism and autocracy, are preparing to gain from trial of representative government such merits as it unquestionably has; but in western Europe and in the Americas, where the system has had a chance to reveal its weaknesses, the current runs strongly toward its modification. The demand now is for a more efficient, direct, rationally-devised method, one less influenced by politics or by personal considerations, and more like the practical business methods of contemporary commerce and finance. A board of directors that should leave the ways and means of financing a corporation at such loose ends as those exemplified nationally would soon be displaced by indignant stockholders. "Business is business" is a dominating creed which some lawmakers charged with weighty duties at Washington have never subscribed to as applied to conduct of the nation as a debtor. Because this is so, no one cares especially about having claims against the government; and too often those who serve it have some excuse for making good the losses that are chargeable to delays.

Growth of the Flower Industry

CULTIVATION of flowers for commercial purposes has shown tremendous growth in the United States during recent years. In a strict sense, there is no longer a favored locality. Flowers are raised now as plentifully in the North as in the South, in the East as in the West. The constant improvement of the hothouse process enables the Montreal florist to make as fine a display as his brother in New Orleans, St. Augustine or San Diego. Vast areas around all of the great cities of the country are under glass, and flowers and vegetables that were formerly unknown in the winter season are so plentiful now as to have become, in many cases, commonplace. The last census report on the subject shows that the establishments in the United States engaged in the culture of flowers commercially in 1909 numbered 10,614, and that the yearly value of the product was \$35,000,000. New York state led with a production valued at \$5,000,000, and Pennsylvania and Illinois followed with productions running above \$3,000,000 each. The value of the flowers produced for the market in each of seven other states was above \$1,000,000.

Not only may flowers be cultivated now in any part of the country or continent, but invention also enables those florists whose establishments are located where artificial heat is the least necessary to ship their products safely to almost any distance. The flower, commercially considered, like the vegetable, need no longer be classified as perishable freight. If the means within reach are properly employed they may be successfully shipped, in a search for better markets, from one side or one end of the continent to the other.

Flower culture and vegetable culture have opened up new and attractive and remunerative avenues and activities for educated men and women. Knowledge which the agricultural school imparts—knowledge acquired in the laboratory—is decidedly an advantage to the person who manages a modern greenhouse, if it does no more than to make unnecessary long years of plodding in an effort to learn artificial cultivation from that hard taskmaster, experience.

It is fairly safe to say that not more than one in 10,000 of the population of the north-eastern states is aware of the existence of a seaport on the Atlantic coast known to the compilers of gazetteers as St. Mary's, Ga. We speak of the gazetteer compilers advisedly, because thus far the little seaport seems to have escaped the attention of the compilers of the encyclopedias. And this is hardly to be wondered at, since at the time the last census was taken St. Mary's had only 527 inhabitants. A few days ago, however, the Norwegian steamer *Thelma* cleared from this port for Colon with a cargo of piling for the Panama canal, and she followed the steamer *Clintonia* which cleared with 37,500 cross-ties, almost equal to 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

These vessels were loaded at the docks in St. Mary's in twenty-five feet of water at low tide. Congress has made provision for dredging that will give the harbor within twelve months a channel capable of accommodating the largest vessels in the coastwise trade. Since the recent completion of a short piece of road giving St. Mary's better railroad connection with the interior, more than twenty-five vessels have been loaded there for coastwise and foreign ports, and, besides, a large business is being done by river boats. Railroad connections now in contemplation will bring St. Mary's as close to Atlanta as Charleston. In fact, the almost unknown port of St. Mary's figures at present in some very ambitious plans for the development of commerce between Georgia and Florida and the ports that will become more immediately accessible upon the opening of the isthmian waterway.

This is the interesting thing about it, that the influence of Panama canal construction is likely to bring into considerable prominence a number of ports heretofore obscure, among them the one under present notice. St. Mary's for many, many years has been relatively a very obscure place indeed, although it is the capital of Camden county. It is situated on the St. Mary's river at the confluence of that stream with Cumberland sound, nine miles from the Atlantic ocean and nine miles northwest of Fernandina, Fla. St. Mary's river rises near the south border of the famous Okefinokee swamp in Georgia, and it forms the boundary between Charlton and Camden counties, in that state, and Nassau county, Florida. The river enters the Atlantic ocean about three miles north of Fernandina.

There are many reasons why this little port may develop into one of first rank. It may easily be brought into close connection with the entire Southern railway system; it appears to be the natural point for the shipment of southeastern timber, cotton and fruit, but

Putting a Small Port on the Map

more than all, it possesses a harbor that at a very small expenditure, apparently, may be provided with depth of water and all the other facilities necessary to a seaport of importance. It is doubtful if it would soon have been better known than it has been for the last hundred years had it not been for the stimulus which the Panama canal has been giving to the shipping industry.

MR. TAFT, before he became President, used to be commissioned by his friend and executive chief, Mr. Roosevelt, to execute those delicate commissions of investigation that could not be entrusted to officials lower in rank than cabinet officers. The same sort of duty now is being delegated by President Taft to Secretary of the Interior Fisher, who first had to straighten out the controversy over Secretary Ballinger by first-hand study of the northwestern conservation situation and later was sent to Alaska. Now he is off for Hawaii, where economic, racial and military problems need keen scrutiny, thought and sound judgment. The moneyed planters with their large and extremely profitable estates and the workers do not see eye to eye, whether it be on matters of wages or of local or American continental fiscal policy; and it is charged formally by Hawaii's delegate to Congress that the present Governor of the islands is far too considerate of the interests of the rich.

The racial complex of the islands is equaled under the American flag only by some of the textile manufacturing cities of New England; and of course it outranks them in the number of Asiatics. School, church and recreational activities are busy with the Americanizing and fusing process on lines of amalgamation far broader than are encouraged on the mainland. Honolulu is a laboratory for deliberate, synthetic processes in race fusion such as exists nowhere else with anything like the same amount of wealth and education dedicated to and fostering the process. But there is by no means agreement as to the immediate or ultimate results of this race-blend, and the situation is one about which Washington needs to be authoritatively informed.

Hawaii enters strategically into the naval policy of the United States in the Pacific, and when fitted out with the armament and garrison authorized by Congress the nation will have in Honolulu one of its most important cities. With the coming of the military element into that already complex society, a new era will open.

THE mayor of Boston is to be credited with seeing a need and filling it. Like all other complex urban corporations, Boston often suffers from feeble execution of excellent policies. Even a mayor wholly out of the game of politics and exempt from private business duties for a season, while acting as mayor cannot always find time to watch in detail the workings of all projects that admittedly are of a reformatory and uplift type. Much less can an executive who is busy with politics or who is compelled to follow private business while acting as chief urban director.

Inasmuch as this is so, says Mayor Fitzgerald, why not name a "public improvement accelerator," who will strictly watch and steadily push, alert in the hunt for delinquent or venal employees and always demanding prompt and complete execution of contracts. It is hardly necessary to argue that such an official, if competent and sincere, will more than earn any reasonable salary that is paid him; that he will do more to end the pernicious alliance of "business and politics" than any other officeholder, and that by his forced economies he can do much to make his executive chief popular with citizens who also pay taxes.

The first appointee in Boston is a veteran city hall reporter who has full information of all the intricacies of the city politics, and he will know what trails to follow to place responsibility.

If Governor Hadley had said in the Republican national convention what he has said since about the G. O. P. being progressive enough as it is to suit him, that demonstration would have been taken up by the standpatters, and there is no telling what might have happened.

SHREWD were those projectors of the tour of the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, winner of a Nobel prize, who provided her with great audiences of women listeners at the recent conventions of the National Education Association and of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Once commit the rank and file of these organizations to the cause of abolition of war and establishment of arbitration or judicial processes as a mode of settling national disputes, and pacifists will then have gone considerably farther on their way toward the desired goal. A majority of the teachers of youth in this country are women. During plastic years of childhood they can create distaste for sanguinary methods of determining just courses of conduct. Join with the teachers the women whose leisure enables them to combine social pleasures and civic duties in concerted action and enlist them against truculent men and against measures which tend to imperil life and property by resort to war, and there are few combinations imaginable with anything like the same potential influence. Align the schools of the country and the women's clubs against militarism and it will be beset as never before from the ethical and sentimental sides.

The extent to which this alliance has already made its influence felt in the United States fills this Austrian woman propagandist with wonder. She says that on the issue at stake America is fifty years ahead of Europe, ethically appraised. With blank incredulity will her reports of what she has found already effected in the United States be received by peace-advocates who are her associates, so free are American women to think, speak and organize, and so attentive to women's preferences are American men. In America, to oppose militarism is not, as it often is in Europe, deemed a sign of treason to country.

As the result of the presence and the words of the Baroness von Suttner at the San Francisco convention of the federation, formal action followed that it is believed will make the peace propaganda service of that body much more effective in the future.

It is occurring to a great many at the same time that what the Atlantic coast of New England needs for protection is more Fall River boats, not battleships.

Hawaiian Unrest

Need of a Civic Accelerator

Woman and Peace